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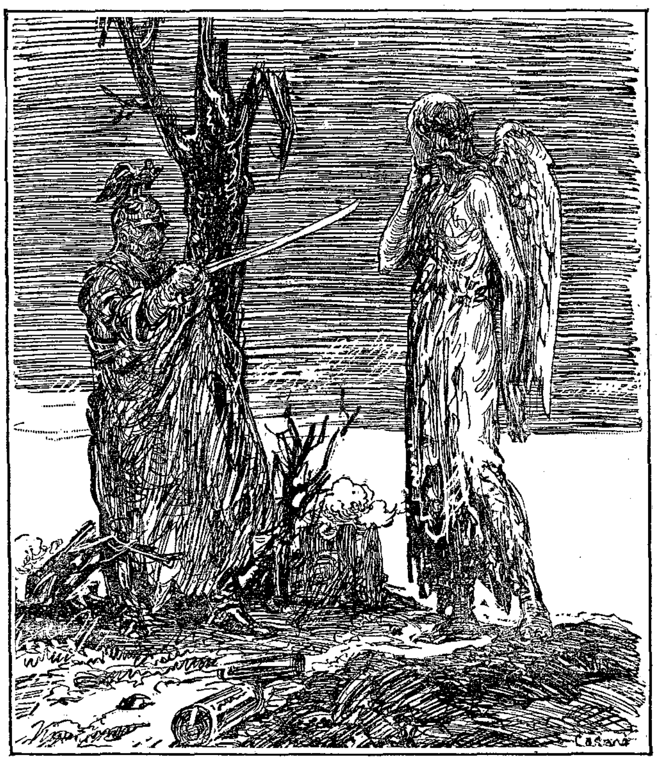
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE 100 GREAT EVENTS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST WAR

THREE YEARS AGO NEXT WEDNESDAY Germany precipitated the Great War by declaring war on Russia, after Europe had been roused by a series of notes and mobilizations following the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand, in Serajevo, Bosnia, on June 28. Of course, while it might be said that the immediate cause of the war, therefore, was the assassination of the Archduke, it was the cause only as a lighted match is the cause of a conflagration that ensues after it has been thrown into a great mass of highly combustible material. Many great wars have begun in the same small way—the Thirty Years' War, in the throwing of two men out of a window in the royal palace at Prague; the Seven Years' War, in a few shots fired by Virginia militiamen under George Washington at a small company of French soldiers under Jumonville, in a forest of western Pennsylvania; our Civil War in the firing on Fort Sumter; our Spanish War, in the sinking, perhaps accidental, of the warship *Maine*.



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KAISER—"Halt! Who goes there?"
PEACE—"Friend."
KAISER—"I have none."
—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post.*

The murder of the Archduke was thus followed by the greatest of all wars, ancient or modern. Thirteen nations, great and small, were soon at war in consequence of it, and our own country, with nine others, eventually became engaged. Some millions of men, women, and children have been killed or injured in the three years of hostilities now completed. More than 1,500—perhaps 2,000—merchant ships and more than 150 warships have been sunk. Large parts of Belgium, Poland, Servia, and Roumania have been laid waste, besides many fertile and prosperous parts of France, Austria, Germany, Turkey, and Russia. National debts have been created by the belligerents which a generation ago would have meant wholesale bankruptcy, and which threaten bankruptcy even now for more than one of them. Peaceful industry, commerce, literature, and art, in practically all the European world, have meanwhile been in suspension.

Such literature as Europe has produced has been almost exclusively devoted to war. Readers of these pages have been reminded of the tremendous mass called forth. That it long since exceeded in amount everything written for a hundred years on the Napoleonic wars, that it exceeds all that has been written for fifty years on our Civil War—topics which, before this conflict, were known to have produced the largest amounts of literature extant in the world pertaining to any single themes, except the Bible—would admit of easy proof. Of this mass, articles in newspapers and periodicals have made much the largest part, but the number of books alone is astonishing to contemplate. When the war had been in progress only one year, the books pertaining to it published in England numbered more than two thousand. In Germany the number at that time was much greater. From the outbreak of the conflict until the end of 1915, the number of German books and pamphlets had reached no fewer than 8,095. Practically all the literature published in Germany since August, 1914, has been more or less directly connected with the war. What the number of books published in France may

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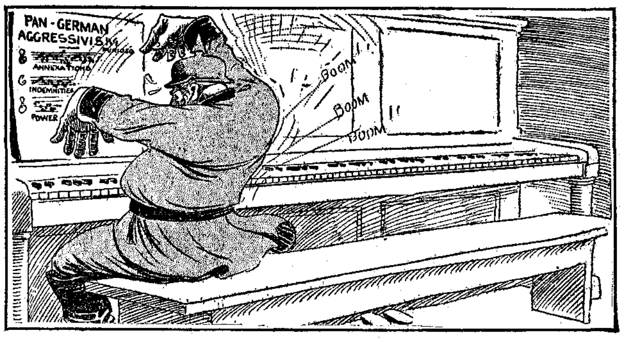

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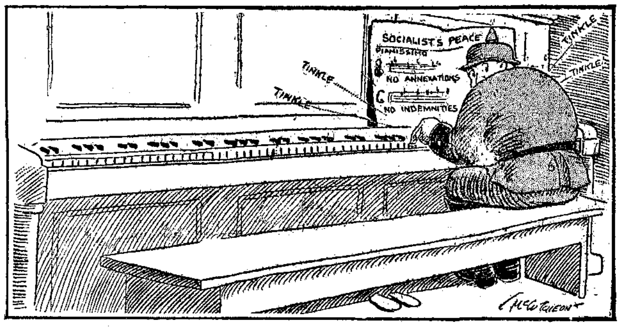
WHEN GERMANY HAS A WINNING STREAK.



WHEN GERMANY HAS A LOSING STREAK.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

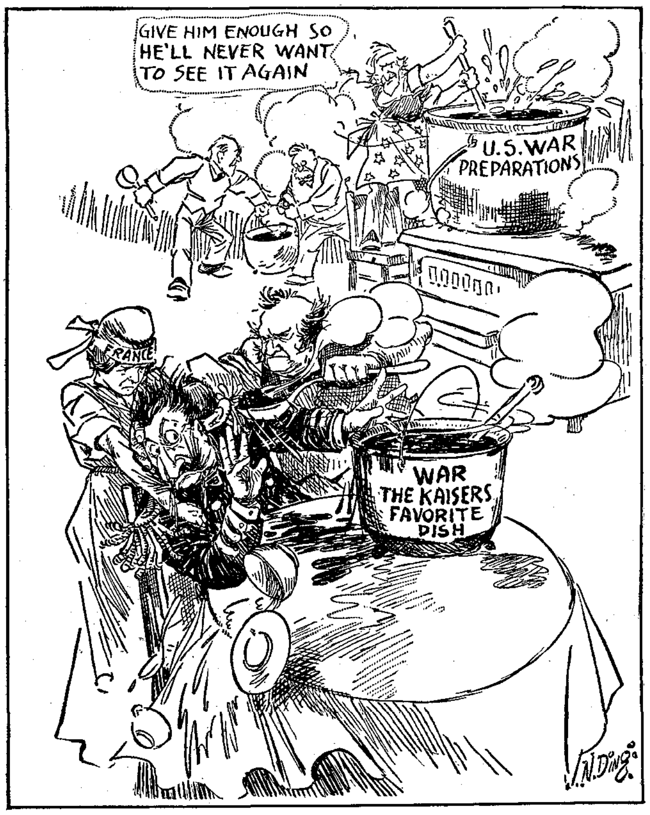
have been, or in Russia, Austria, or Italy, no means seem for the present available for determining. That the returns would show an enormous output is beyond question.

More than one writer has recalled a famous passage in Macaulay, where, in referring to the action of Frederick the Great in seizing Silesia, he says that as a consequence, war broke out in lands "in which the name of Prussia was unknown," red savages scalping one another in American forests, and black men engaging in battle on the coast of Coromandel. Two writers, one in the New York *Evening Post*, the other in the New York *Times*, showed how Frederick's work becomes relatively a small matter when the magnitude of the present war comes under survey. As they pointed out, black men in this war have fought each other in Nigeria, on the Gold Coast, and on the Kongo in Africa. Dutch Burghers broke into revolt in South Africa and were suppress by the sword. Turkey came into a conflict which cost her thousands of lives, made her treasury more bankrupt than ever, and still further contracted her domain in Asia as the Balkan wars had contracted it in Europe. In great waters, from Patagonia to the Malay peninsula, from the North to the Yellow Sea, from the Andes to the Dardanelles, a half-score of battles were fought by great ships, one of these battles, off Jutland, being the most tremendous naval conflict the Seven Seas ever saw. Not alone in Belgium, France, and Russia, but in African jungles, in the mountain-passes of Caucasia, among the highest peaks of the Alps, in Karpathian defiles, in the traditional cradle of the human race, even on the site of the Garden of Eden, and where the Tigris and Euphrates mingle their waters before entering the Persian Gulf, successive campaigns were undertaken, in one of which Bagdad, with her "shrines of fretted gold," fell into British hands. Off the coast of Ireland more than 1,200 non-combatants, men, women, and children, were drowned by the sinking of one of the world's largest Atlantic steamships. Constantinople, the ancient city of Byzantine Greeks, imperial Romans, and Ottoman Turks, suffered bombardments from airplanes, and at Gallipoli resisted one of the most memorable struggles in combined naval and military warfare the world has known. Russia, for several centuries the most complete autocracy in Europe, was wholly transformed, politically, industrially, and socially, by a revolution only less remarkable than the French Revolution in that it was effected with smaller loss of life and with only temporary disorders.

With the completion of three years of conflict, Germany and her allies find arrayed against them, in addition to the ten states which went to war with her in the first months of the conflict, nine others, great and small, including the United States and Brazil; while six others, in consequence of submarine operations, severed relations with her and at times seemed about ready to declare war, and three more declared themselves in a state of benevolent neutrality toward the United States. Following is a list of the three classes:

At War with Germany		*Relations with Germany Severed*	*Benevolently Neutral Toward the United States*
Servia	San Marino	China	Chile.
Montenegro	Roumania	Liberia	Uruguay
Russia	Monaco	Haiti	Argentina
France	United States	Honduras	
Belgium	Brazil	Nicaragua	
Great Britain	Cuba	Guatemala	
Japan	Panama		
Portugal	Bolivia		
Italy	Greece		
Arabia (Hejaz)			

Therefore, to say simply that this was the greatest of wars, ancient or modern, would fail signally to indicate its proportions. Gen. Francis V. Greene, in an address at West Point, has shown how no other war ever approached it in numbers engaged, in numbers killed and wounded, or in expenditures of money. Traditional details that have come down to us of the vast hordes who crossed the Hellespont with Xerxes and Alexander the Great have been far surpassed by details of the actual numbers engaged. No fewer than 13,000,000 men were under arms in the first year, and in the same period 2,000,000 were killed, nearly 4,000,000 wounded, and more than 2,000,000 became prisoners. Our Civil War had commonly been called the greatest conflict of modern times, but General Greene said it was of only one-tenth the magnitude reached by this twentieth-century conflict in a single year. At no time did the number of men under arms, both North and South, exceed 1,300,000, while the total of those who were killed in battle and who


GIVE HIM ENOUGH SO HE'LL NEVER WANT TO SEE IT AGAIN
U.S. WAR PREPARATIONS
FRANCE
WAR THE KAISERS FAVORITE DISH
J.N. Ding

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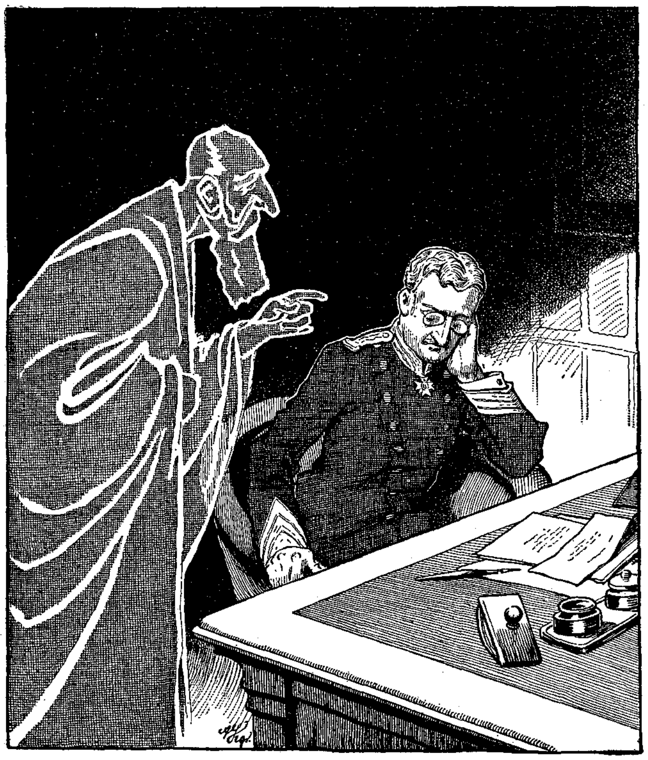
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

died of wounds on the Northern side was only 110,000, and on the Southern side probably not more than 80,000. In four years of war in this country, the destruction of life was less than one-tenth of what it was during a little more than one year of the Great War. And now we are at the end of the third year of this war.

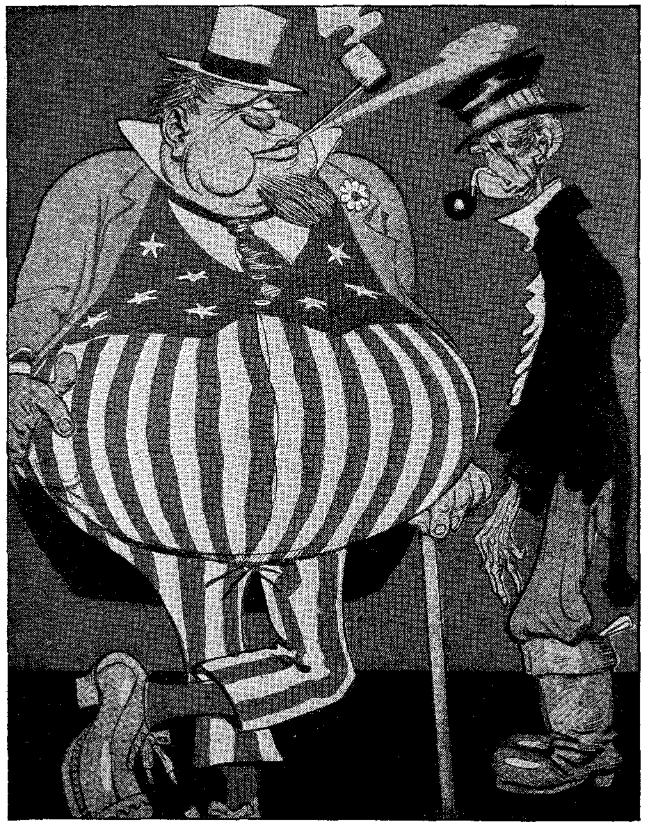
In the Napoleonic wars, from 1796 to 1815, the largest army ever assembled was that which Napoleon led into Russia in 1812, but the number was somewhat in excess of only 500,000. The German armies, sent in 1914 against Russia on the east and France on the west, were more than six times as large as ever Napoleon's were. The greatest previous battle in history was probably what is known as the Battle of the Nations, fought at Leipzig in 1813, but the combatants on both sides in that struggle numbered only 440,000. At Sadowa, in the war of Prussia against Austria in 1866, 436,000 were engaged; at Gravelotte, in the war of Prussia against France in 1870, 300,000; at Mukden, in the Russo-Japanese war of 1905, on a front of eighty miles and lasting three weeks, 700,000. In the Great War the battle-front sometimes extended over twice eighty miles, the decision on several occasions was deferred for many weeks—or, as at Verdun, for several months—and the total of men engaged on one front at times was in the neighborhood of 2,000,000; at the Marne, the total was perhaps 2,500,000.

It is interesting to note here the cost in lives and money of other wars, in America as well as in Europe, during the century and a quarter that have passed since the French Revolution set the European world on fire. Compilations of such figures were made early in the war. From one of them it appeared that our War of 1812 caused the death of about 50,000 men; our Mexican war, another 50,000, most of the deaths being due to disease; that the Crimean War cost France, England, Piedmont, Turkey, and Russia 785,000 men, 600,000 of whom died from sickness and hardships; that our Civil War caused the loss of between 800,000 and 1,000,000 from wounds and disease; that the war between Prussia, Austria, and Italy in 1866 cost 45,000 lives; that the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, cost more than 225,000; the Russo-Turkish War of 1877 not fewer than 250,000; the Boer War, 125,000, of whom 100,000 were English; our Spanish War on both sides, from wounds and disease, 6,000. Allison, the historian of modern Europe, estimated that the French lost about 2,000,000 men in killed during the wars of the Revolution and of Napoleon—1792–1815. In nine battles in which Napoleon himself took part the losses were as follows:



GERMAN IDEA OF TRUE WISDOM.

GHOST OF LEOPOLD—"Foolish Albert! If I had been in your shoes I should to-day still be king in Brussels, with a German decoration pinned on my coat." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



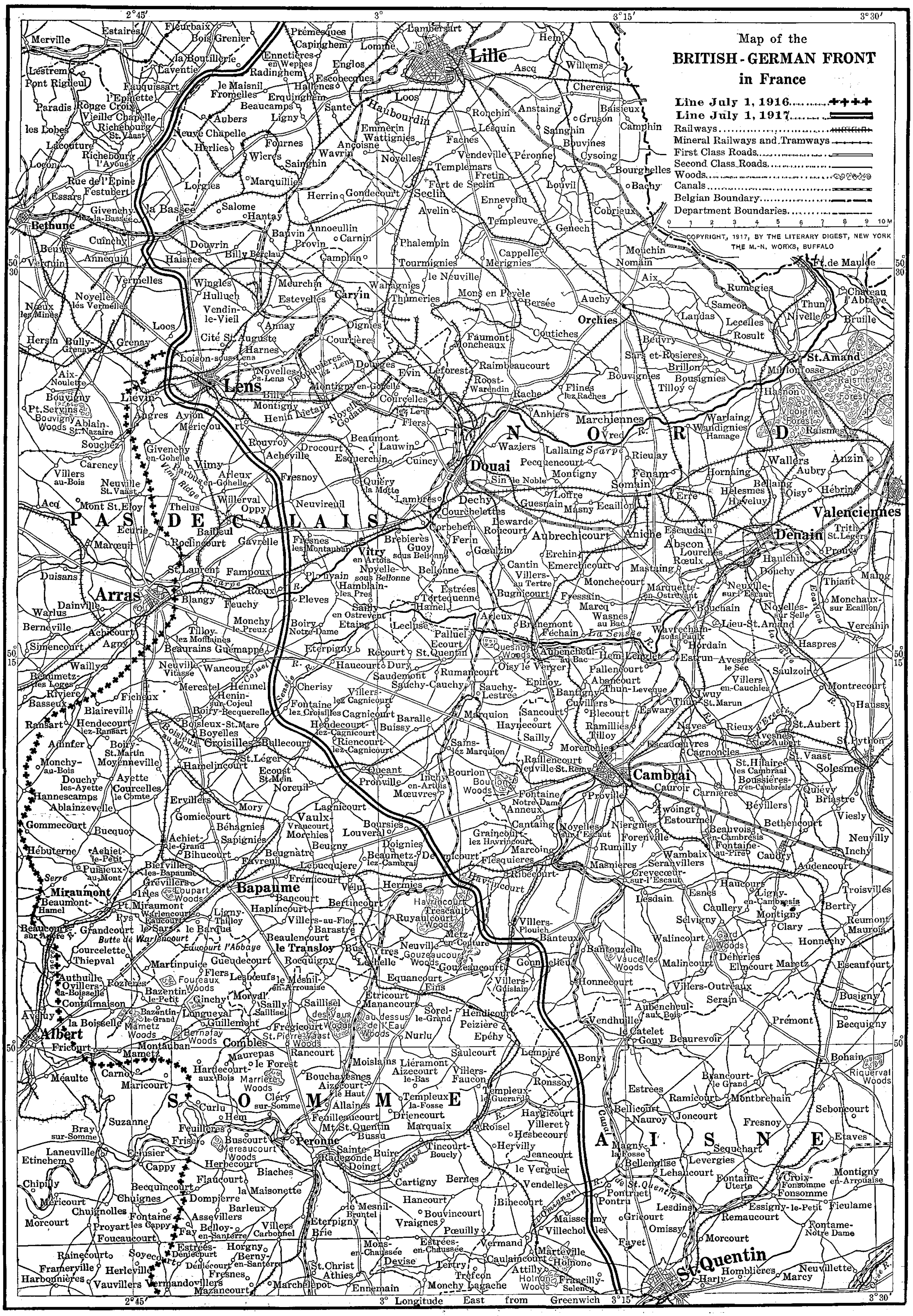
AS GERMANY PICTURES US.

JOHN BULL—"Now I see where my stomach has gone."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Battle	*Men Engaged*	*Killed and Wounded*
Austerlitz, 1805	148,000	25,000
Jena, 1806	98,000	17,000
Eylau, 1807	133,000	42,000
Friedland, 1807	142,000	34,000
Eckmühl, 1809	145,000	15,000
Wagram, 1809	370,000	44,000
Borodino, 1812	263,000	75,000
Leipzig, 1813	440,000	92,000
Waterloo, 1815	170,000	42,000

Turning to the financial side, the Napoleonic wars cost France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria, Spain, Russia, and Turkey, all of whom were at different times involved, in actual expenditure and destruction, not counting the losses in trade and other economic waste, not less than $15,000,000,000. Our War of 1812 cost $300,000,000; our Mexican War, $180,000,000; the Italian War of 1859, $294,000,000; the Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864, $35,000,000; our Civil War, $8,000,000,000; the Prusso-Austrian War of 1866, $325,000,000; the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, $3,000,000,000; the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, $1,100,000,000; the Zulu and Afghan War of 1879, $150,000,000; the Chino-Japanese War of 1894–5, $60,000,000; the Boer War of 1899–1901, $1,300,000,000; the Spanish War of 1898 cost Spain, the Philippines, and the United States, $800,000,000; the Russo-Japanese War of 1904, $1,735,000,000, of which Japan's share was $800,000,000.

The grand total of this vast expenditure, about $33,000,000,000, if combined with the cost of innumerable little wars, of which England alone had eighty during the past century, and of which there have also been an uncounted number in South and Central America, as well as in the foreign possessions of the various European nations, would give, according to one estimate, an



Map of the
BRITISH-GERMAN FRONT
in France

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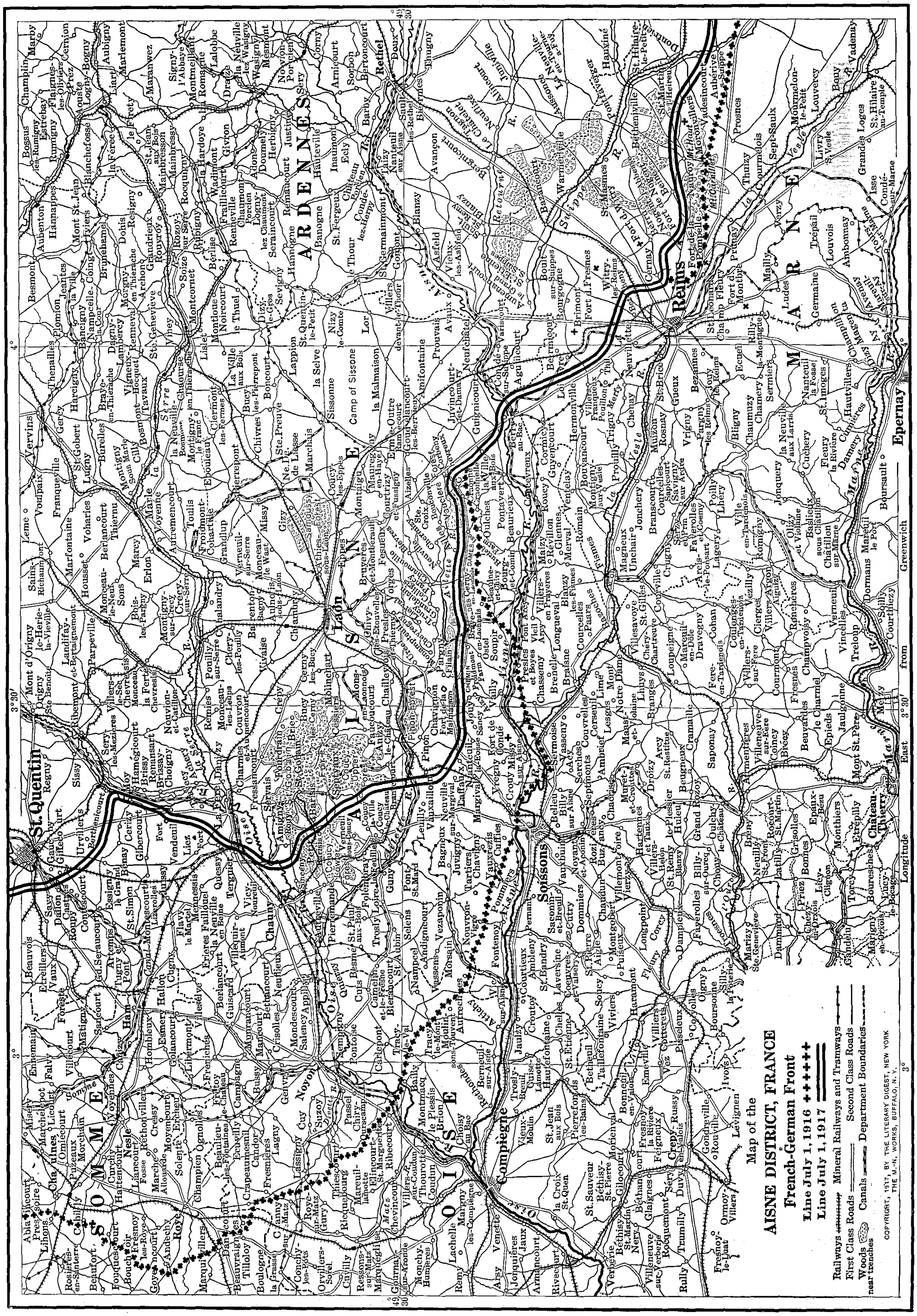
THE M.-N. WORKS, BUFFALO

Line July 1, 1916 ++++
Line July 1, 1917
Railways
Mineral Railways and Tramways
First Class Roads
Second Class Roads
Woods
Canals
Belgian Boundary
Department Boundaries
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 M
2°45′
3°
3°15′
3°30′
50° 30
50° 15
50
3° Longitude East from Greenwich
PAS DE CALAIS
NORD
SOMME
AISNE
Lille
Lens
Douai
Arras
Vimy Ridge
Valenciennes
Denain
St. Amand
Cambrai
Bapaume
Albert
Peronne
St. Quentin
Bethune
La Bassée
Le Transloy
Miraumont
Vitry
Canal de St. Quentin



Map of the
AISNE DISTRICT, FRANCE
French-German Front
Line July 1, 1916 ++++++
Line July 1, 1917

Railways
Mineral Railways and Tramways
First Class Roads
Second Class Roads
Woods near trenches
Canals
Department Boundaries
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 MILES
Longitude East 3°30' from Greenwich
SOMME
OISE
AISNE
ARDENNES
MARNE
St. Quentin
Laon
Soissons
Reims
Rethel
Compiègne
Noyon
Chauny
Ham
Château Thierry
Epernay
Oise R.
Aisne R.
Vesle R.
Marne R.
Serre R.
Ailette R.

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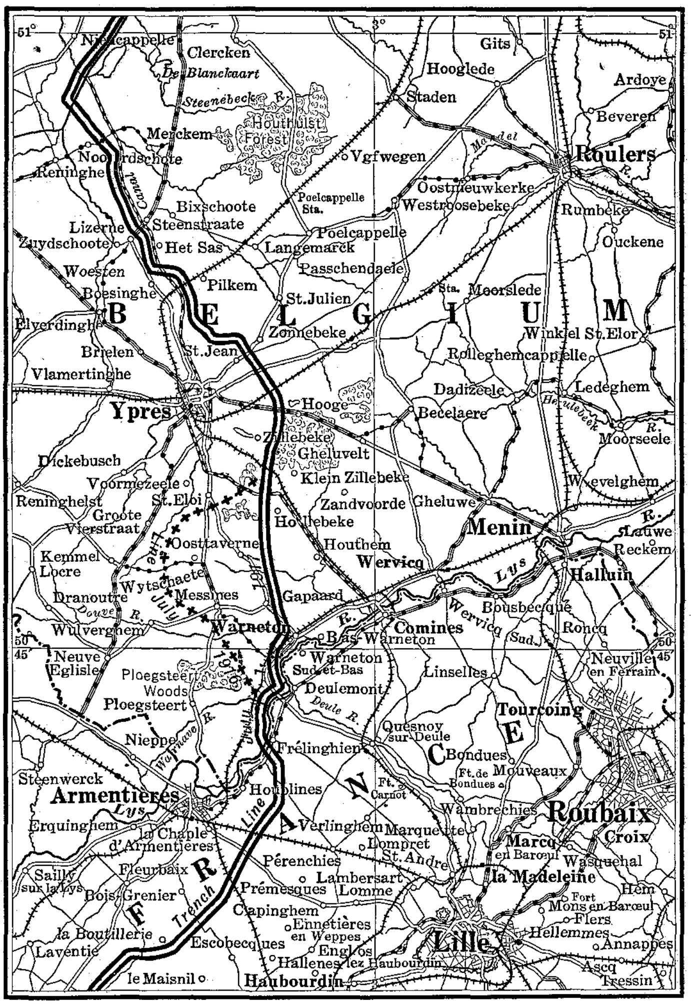
THE M.-N. WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

approximate total cost of $38,000,000,000, which, with no fear of real exaggeration, could be raised to $40,000,000,000 as representing the cost of wars extending over a period of 120 years, or from the beginning of the French Revolution to the end of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905. The Great War far exceeded those figures. Germany, Great Britain, and France each have probably expended half that sum at the end of three years. The best obtainable data show a total cost for all the nations engaged in it of approximately $100,000,000,000, a sum greater than the national wealth of either Great Britain or Germany.

Causes of the world-conflict to an innumerable extent have been cited, some—at least in the first months—as if they were the sole causes. The long list might be classified as psychological, racial, political, military, economic, industrial, and diplomatic causes. Formidable lists of them have been compiled. One, made early in the war, combined with others prepared later, would show an imposing list as follows: Conflicting territorial ambitions; England's repression of Germany, or Germany's belief that England represt her, and Germany's consequent resentment; the growing organization of states on a capitalistic basis; strained relations among great banking and industrial institutions; colonial expansion by England and France to the exclusion of Germany; tariff barriers; a nervous tension resulting from successive warlike alarms; the continuous growth of military and naval establishments; political ignorance and mistrust among nations of one another; unequal facilities for prompt mobilization; the division of the Great Powers into two distinct groups of alliances; the displacement of the balance of power in eastern Europe, or, as the Entente Allies have contended, a violation of the law of Europe, by Austria's attack on Servia, backed by Germany; secret methods in diplomacy; the greater proportionate growth of wealth and population in Germany as compared with France and Great Britain; Russia's premature, tho partial, mobilization in July, 1914, against Austria and perhaps against Germany; Germany's refusal late in July to join in mediation over the Servian affair, as proposed by Sir Edward Grey, acting for the Entente Powers; an excessive nationalism, or an exalted patriotism, leading to the exclusion of international feelings and sympathies; Darwin's doctrine of evolution and the survival of the fittest as developed in Germany into the cult of the superman, and the "will to power"; a mistaken conception of the State, as something above the law of nations; the deification of force, and especially of military force; England's hesitation to side promptly with Russia and France against Germany at the end of July, or on the first day of August, 1914. In conditions such as these, and especially in the relation of these conditions to various crises which had occurred in European affairs for forty years, existed many political and military causes, some as far remote as the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78 or the Franco-Prussian War of 1871.

Back, however, of recent and apparent causes, back of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente; back of the Fashoda incident of 1898, and of affairs of Morocco in 1907–11; back of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908; back of the two Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913; back also of the tragedy of Serajevo, in June, 1914; back even of the Russo-Turkish and Franco-Prussian wars—lay another and far older cause, one vital and fundamental, because it was neither military, nor diplomatic, nor political, but something more, being rooted in human nature as the last item among fundamental things. This was the racial cause. More and more as the war went on did close observers give weight to movements of races seeking to possess their own governments on lines coextensive with their racial identities.



51°
3°
Noordschote
Clercken
De Blanckaart
Steenebeek
Merckem
Houthulst Forest
Gits
Hooglede
Staden
Ardoye
Beveren
Roulers
Vgfwegen
Oostnieuwkerke
Westroosebeke
Rumbeke
Reninghe
Canal
Bixschoote
Steenstraate
Poelcappelle Sta.
Poelcappelle
Lizerne
Zuydschoote
Het Sas
Langemarck
Passchendaele
Ouckene
Woesten
Boesinghe
Pilkem
St.Julien
Sta. Moorslede
Elverdinghe
B
E
L
G
I
U
M
Zonnebeke
Winkel St.Elor
Brielen
St.Jean
Rolleghemcappelle
Vlamertinghe
Dadizeele
Ledeghem
Ypres
Hooge
Becelaere
Heulebeek R.
Moorseele
Zillebeke
Dickebusch
Gheluvelt
Voormezeele
Klein Zillebeke
Wevelghem
Reninghelst
St.Eloi
Zandvoorde
Gheluwe
Groote Vierstraat
Hollebeke
Menin
Lauwe
Oosttaverne
Houthem
Reckem
Kemmel
Locre
Wervicq
Lys
Halluin
Wytschaete
Messines
Gapaard
Dranoutre
Douve R.
Bousbecque
Wulverghem
Warneton
Comines
Wervicq (Sud)
Roncq
50°
45'
Neuve Eglise
Ploegsteert Woods
Warneton Sud et-Bas
Bas Warneton
Linselles
Neuville en Ferrain
Ploegsteert
Deulemont
Deule R.
Tourcoing
Nieppe
Quesnoy sur Deule
E
Steenwerck
Frélinghien
Bondues
Ft. de Mouveaux
Ft. Bondues
Armentières
Lys
Houplines
N
Ft. Carnot
Wambrechies
Roubaix
Erquinghem
la Chaple d'Armentières
Verlinghem
Marquette
Marcq en Baroeul
Croix
Sailly sur la Lys
Fleurbaix
Pérenchies
Lompret
St. André
Wasquehal
Bois Grenier
Lambersart
Prémesques
Lomme
La Madeleine
Hem
F
R
Capinghem
Ennetières en Weppes
Fort Mons en Baroeul
Flers
la Boutillerie
Hellemmes
Laventie
Escobecques
Englos
Lille
Annappes
Hallenes lez Haubourdin
Ascq
le Maisnil
Haubourdin
Tressin
Trench Line

MAP OF THE YPRES REGION

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Battle line July 1, 1916 ++++

Battle line July 1, 1917 ═══

Railways ┼┼┼┼┼ First Class Road ═══ Woods

Tramways -•-•- Second Class Road ── Canals ═══

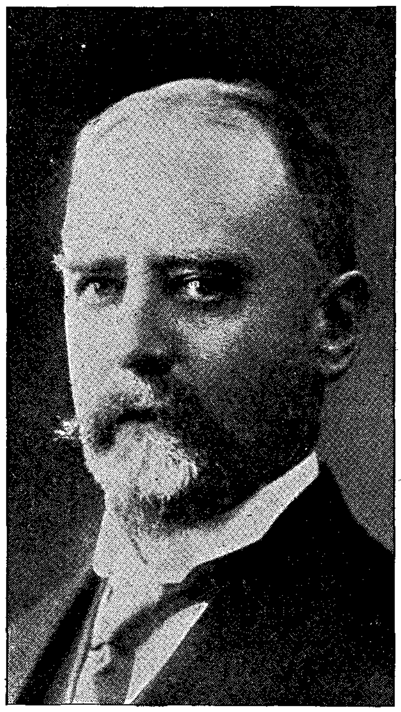
Such movements as Robert R. McCormick has pointed out had come into violent conflict with an existing order of things. To the twentieth century they had become what the movement of liberalism against another existing order of things was to the nineteenth century, in 1848; what hatred of monarch against monarch was to the century of Frederick the Great; what the movement for religious change was to the century of Luther and Gustavus Adolphus, of Philip II., and the Duke of Alva; or what the movement against feudalism was to the century of Louis XI. Each was the great motive force of its age and in each was involved practically the whole of Europe, just as all Europe became involved in the great conflict that began in August, 1914. In the readjustments of the Balkan states, according to political and diplomatic wisdom in 1878, after the Russo-Turkish War, and again in 1913, after the Balkan wars, rather than according to racial needs and ambitions, may be found a parent, or at least a grandparent, of the Great War.

Ellery C. Stowell, taking this view, found the chief underlying cause to be a disturbance, extending over several years, of the balance of power between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. Ever since the Fashoda affair the Entente had been so steadily gaining over the Alliance that it had become clear how time was working, and would still work, against the Alliance. The Alliance had been distinctly weakened by Italy's desertion of Germany at Algeciras in 1907, by Italy's attack on Tripoli, a territory belonging to Germany's Turkish friend, in 1911; by the settlement of the Agadir incident in a manner regarded by many Germans as a diplomatic defeat for Germany, so that one critic publicly called the Kaiser "William the Poltroon"; and by the Balkan settlement, under which the Balkan allies divided among themselves Turkish territory in

(*Continued on page* 39.)

WHAT THE GERMAN CRISIS MEANS TO US

THE GERMAN WOLF, according to a diplomat of one of the Allied Powers in Washington, "has donned a lamb's coat and put on more claws; it has softened its voice and sharpened its teeth." The lamb's coat, in this estimate, was Germany's ministerial reorganization—a reorganization which had its beginnings in what seemed to be an insistent popular demand for a statement of peace-terms and for a liberalization of the Government—and the teeth and claws appear in the new Chancellor's defense of the ruthless submarine campaign, his reiteration of the claim that Germany was forced into the war by "Russia's secret mobilization," and his expression of confidence in "God and German might." But while it is possible that the forces of popular unrest in Germany may again manifest themselves in a still more acute crisis, close observers warn us against expecting from the situation anything of military advantage to ourselves and our allies. The British Government, according to a London dispatch to the New York *Sun*, "has decided that the political shift in Germany is a victory for the reactionary elements, and that the appointment of Dr. Georg Michaelis as Imperial Chancellor is only the prelude to his displacement by a dictator." And a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* credits our own State Department with the belief that the fall of Bethmann-Hollweg "marks a distinct triumph of the militarists and the Pan-Germanists." According to information reaching Washington, the two master military minds of Germany—Field-Marshal Hindenburg and General Ludendorff—are dominating the situation through the instrumentality of the Crown Prince, and the outstanding fact is "the victory of the group that has advocated the policy of frightfulness." Pan-German propagandists, says an Amsterdam dispatch, are distributing pamphlets through the Army urging the necessity for both annexations and indemnities, and pointing out the advantages of a "German peace" over a "Scheidemann peace." "The Center-Radical coalition which forced the crisis," says an English statement, "is beginning to realize that Bethmann-Hollweg was sacrificed because he was about to yield to it."



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GERMANY'S NEW CHANCELLOR.

Dr. Georg Michaelis, like von Tirpitz and von Hindenburg, pins his faith on the ultimate triumph of the German *U*-boat.

With the Crown Prince and his Pan-German party in the saddle, admonishes the Boston *Transcript*, "our efforts must be redoubled, and the issue of battle joined more relentlessly than ever." For "nothing is likely to prove beyond the German Government now entrenched in power—neither the invasion of Switzerland, Holland, or any other territory whose possession would help a flank attack, nor any new exhibition of submarine or aerial atrocity." Therefore "there will probably be plenty of work for our soldiers, for our ships, for our money before a peace-basis is reached." This prediction of an even more relentless warfare on Germany's part is echoed by many well-informed papers. "It would be a dangerous mistake to assume that the able and unscrupulous men who control the Central Empires consider the battle for autocracy lost," declares the Springfield *Republican*, which warns us not to diminish the vigor or narrow the scope of our war-preparations. In the same vein the New York *Tribune*, noting that for the present at least "a liberal agitation has ended in a junker *coup d'état*," warns us against letting our hopes blind us to the facts.

The outstanding lesson for us, declares the New York *Globe*, is that "peace is not to come until the power of Prussia's military machine is broken." "Defeats in the field and increasing economic pressure at home can alone destroy the prestige of the German autocracy. When that prestige is gone, the power is gone, and the war is ended," affirms the New York *World*, which believes that whatever popular discontent exists in Germany is not political, but economic and military. Of this discontent *The World* goes on to say:

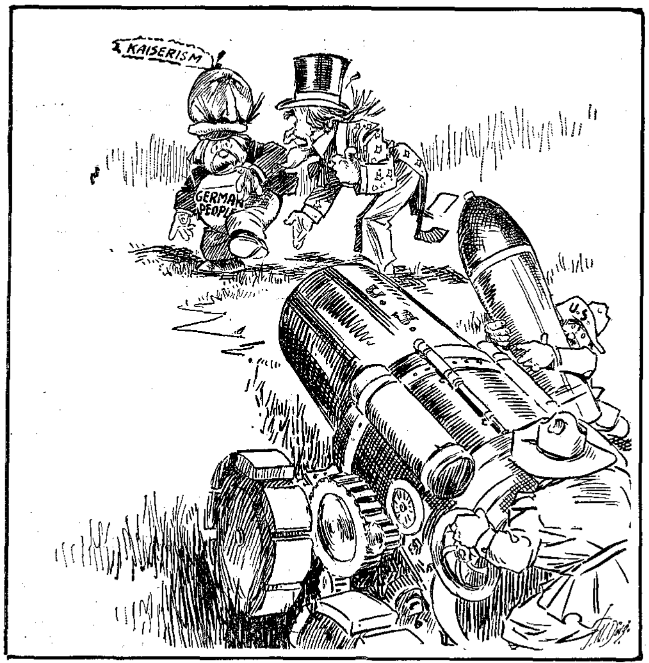
> "Every pound of food that can be kept out of Germany by such measures as the embargo that President Wilson has proclaimed will increase it. Every military success won by the Allies, however small, will intensify it. Every measure that is taken to complete the economic, military, and moral isolation of Germany will widen the breach between the autocracy and the masses which have had their fill of sacrifice which gains them nothing.
>
> "German autocracy has lived by the sword and ruled by the sword. It must die by the sword. The crisis through which the Empire is passing is a summons to the Allies to prosecute the war with still greater vigor and determination. The psychology of the situation is now on the side of democracy. The German autocracy has no means of dealing with popular unrest except through victories in the field, and if these are denied to it, if defeat is piled upon defeat, the system will soon go crashing down to ruin. The harder the blows that the Allies can now deal the quicker the end.
>
> "That is what the German crisis should mean to every Government at war with Prussian imperialism. It is the revelation of a supreme advantage which can not be disregarded without the needless prolongation of the war and the loss of uncounted lives and treasure."

Nor is it to be regretted, says the Newark *News*, that "the eat-'em-alive group," headed by von Hindenburg and Ludendorff and the fire-eating Crown Prince, have openly assumed the reins. For—

> "Germany must not be allowed to sneak out of her horrible crime until the evil of militarism has been smashed once for all. The German people have shown that they have neither the vision nor the capacity, nor the will to do it. It must be done for them by the Entente peoples.
>
> "The eat-'em-alives began the war. They led Germany on. They are responsible for the barbarities and inhumanities that have made Germany an outcast. They still think they can have their way in the world. Let them take the responsibility and pay the penalty for what they have done to the civilized countries."

And in another column the same paper, discussing Germany's "hard road to peace," goes on to say:

> "Peace-psychology will not only have to be exprest in the terms of democratic reform in Germany—reforms coming up from the bottom, not let down from the top; not only now in such a territorial adjustment as will kill the Mittel Europa scheme, but also in regaining the trust of the other nations until the name German will not be a byword for domination sought by brutality, espionage, force, treachery, and underhand commercial tactics.
>
> "The commercial relations which we and our Allies have found necessary for war will not die with peace. The fact of their creation necessitates their continuation. Germany sought a world-empire for herself. She has created an astounding spiritual



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WE'RE JUST SHOOTING AT THE APPLE.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

confederacy of democracy against herself. Its association is free, voluntary, and to a common purpose. Its weight is prodigious, and slowly and surely its fingers are closing on the throat of German political imperialism. German commercial domination lies dead to-day."

President Wilson has made it clear that our quarrel is with the German Government, not with the German people, and that "peace can not come so long as the destinies of men are determined by small groups who make selfish choices of their own." Lloyd George, in a recent message to the new Russian democracy, declares that "there can be no lasting peace until the responsibility of Governments to their people is clearly established from one end of Europe to the other." And speaking in Glasgow a few weeks ago, the British Premier even more specifically lined up with the President in the following words:

> "A better guaranty for peace than the destruction of Prussian militarism would be the democratization of the German Government.
>
> "No one wishes to dictate to the German people the form of government under which they would choose to live. But it is right that we should say that we will enter into negotiations with a free government of Germany with a different attitude of mind, and a different temper, and a different spirit, and with less suspicion and more confidence than we would with a government whom we feel to-day to be dominated by the aggressive and arrogant spirit of Prussian militarism.
>
> "All the Allied Governments will, in my judgment, be acting wisely if they draw that distinction in their general attitude toward the discussion of peace-terms."

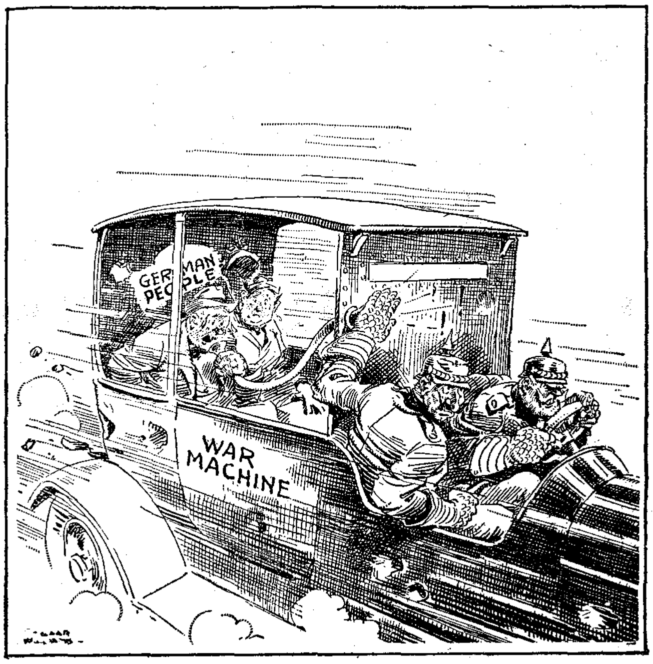
"No republic anywhere is safe so long as the Kaiser and his fellow conspirators have a license from the German people freely to exercise the might of Germany in upsetting foreign governments and levying tributes on foreign peoples," exclaims the Chicago *News*, and the Philadelphia *North American* quotes these words from the last issue of Maximilian Harden's supprest *Zukunft:*

> "Only a miracle can bestow an early peace upon us. Either our enemies must be smashed or Germany's aspirations must find unity with those of a majority of the world. And only the second miracle can be accomplished by human strength. The goal of our enemies is democracy and independence for every race ripe for freedom. If Germany sees blazing over the goal the great celestial sign of the times, then peace is reachable to-morrow."

Many of our own papers agree with the New York *Globe* that the best way to democratize Prussia and Germany will be to expel the Hohenzollerns. "It is doubtful," remarks *The Globe*, "whether peace can be safely made with Germany as long as her affairs are in the hands of the same group of men who plotted for and launched this wicked war."

In his eagerly expected address before the Reichstag on July 19 the new Chancellor declares that "we can not again offer peace," but that "Germany did not desire the war in order to make vigilant conquests, and therefore will not continue the war a day longer merely for the sake of such conquests if it could obtain an honorable peace." Declaring that "the military situation is very good" on both the Eastern and the Western fronts, he said of the *U*-boat campaign:

> "We deny the accusation that the submarine warfare is contrary to international law and violates the rights of humanity.



THEY DON'T KNOW WHERE THEY'RE GOING, BUT—

—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

> "England forced this weapon in our hands through an alleged blockade. England prevented neutral trade with Germany and proclaimed a war of starvation. Our faint hope that America, at the head of the neutrals, would check English illegality was vain, and the final attempt we made by an honorably intended peace-offer to avoid the last extremity failed.
>
> "Then Germany had to choose this last measure as a countermeasure of self-defense. Now also it must carry it through for the purpose of shortening the war. The submarine war is accomplishing all, and more than all, it is expected to.
>
> "I declare, in fact, that the submarine war accomplishes in the destruction of enemy tonnage what it should. It impairs England's economic life and the conduct of the war month to month in a growing degree so that it will not be possible to oppose the necessity for peace much longer. We can look forward to the further labors of the brave submarine with complete confidence."

A peace-resolution passed by the Reichstag on July 19 by a vote of 214 to 116 reads as follows, according to the Berlin *Tageblatt:*

> "As on August 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war the German people stand upon the assurance of the speech from the throne—'We are driven by no lust of conquest.'
>
> "Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The Reichstag labors for peace and a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations. Forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic, and financial violations are incompatible with such a peace.
>
> "The Reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples.

"The Reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international juridical organizations. So long, however, as the enemy governments do not accept such a peace, so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and violation, the German people will stand together as one man, hold out unshaken, and fight until the rights of itself and its allies to life and development are secured. The German nation united is unconquerable.

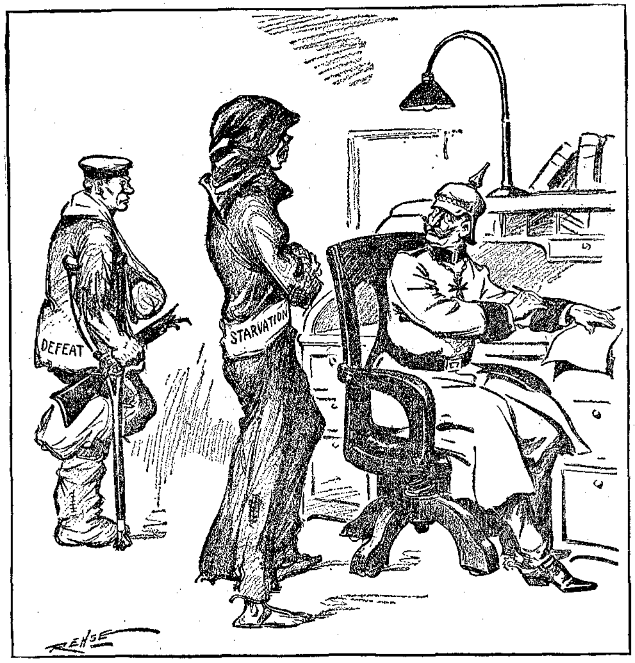
"The Reichstag knows that in this announcement it is at one with the men who are defending the Fatherland. In their heroic struggles they are sure of the undying thanks of the whole people."

This program, declares *The Globe*, will have no influence on outside opinion "because it begins with and is based throughout on falsehood." This paper goes on to say:

"The element in the Reichstag supposed to be most desirous of peace and the least inclined to imperialism has nothing better to offer on the threshold of the fourth year of the war than a reiteration of the demonstrably untrue.

"German liberty was imperiled by none, her independence was unattacked, her territories were unthreatened. She was prospering greatly in a world where she enjoyed equal treatment. Her ships were on every sea. Her goods were in every market. Great Britain, her chief commercial rival, granted to Germany greater privileges in British territories than Germany granted to Great Britain in German territories. German emigration had disappeared in a world where trade less and less followed flags. Germany was encircled in a military way, but the military encirclement was defensive, for there was good reason to fear exactly what Germany did.

"Possessing the largest and most powerful army in the world, Germany supplemented her known military establishment by the most diabolic secret preparation. As we now know, Germany was getting ready to attack. Her constant rattling of the sword, her repeated appearances in shining armor, the hectoring tone adopted by her spokesmen, her concentration of power in the hands of a group of men who preached the glory of war and rejected every moral consideration developed by modern civilization—all these things proclaimed the German purpose. Then, as if to remove all possibility of doubt, Germany, rejecting all disarmament proposals on land, set about the creation of a fleet matching her Army. She would agree to no limitation except a pledge was given that she was to be let alone when she launched her Great Adventure.



TWO WHO WON'T RESIGN.

—Rehse in the New York *World*.

"So much for general antewar conditions that left a trail whose significance the world now appreciates. Then, when a time arrived when Germany was ready to attack, she authorized Austria-Hungary to attack little Servia. There was no adequate ground—scarcely even an excuse. As *Vorwärts*, of Berlin, said just before hostilities began, it was manifest a deliberate purpose existed to bring on the war. Once, twice, three times, four times Germany's present opponents begged for arbitration, for a conference, for anything to prevent the war. Germany insultingly refused every proffer. The war was to come if she was not permitted to make the Balkans a German province. The war had been projected, as we now know, for the year before, but Germany signaled to her ally to wait until German preparations were more perfect.

"This is the unchallenged record, with which the world is familiar. The wickedest war in human history was deliberately planned and the plan carried out with cold-blooded cruelty. For the blood that has been shed, Germany and Germany alone is responsible, for Austria-Hungary would not have acted unless incited and unless sure of German support. The blood-guilt for every dead German as well as for every dead opposer of her will rests on the Kaiser and the German people who have supported him.

"And the best that Germany now offers is a peace based on the fradulent assumption that the war was not of her making. Those who pretend to be Socialists and in favor of a new and better international organization support the Kaiser now on the main point. They become sponsors for a reassertion of a monstrous untruth. They have no rebuke of their Government for what it did in the years before the war, or in the last week of July, 1914, or in the invasion of Belgium, or in the way of reviving barbarism.

"Whatever hope existed of an early peace withers and dies in the presence of the Reichstag resolution. The party of the Crown Prince is in the saddle and the Scheidemanns are holding his stirrup. A Chancellor suspected of a willingness to negotiate for peace on the only possible terms has been dismissed and in his stead a pliant tool of Prussian militarism installed. The domestic crisis in Germany has resulted in further strengthening Germany's madmen."

Nevertheless, declares H. K. Moderwell in the Socialist New York *Call*, the following facts stand out in the reports of Germany's crisis with an impressiveness and significance that can not be ignored:

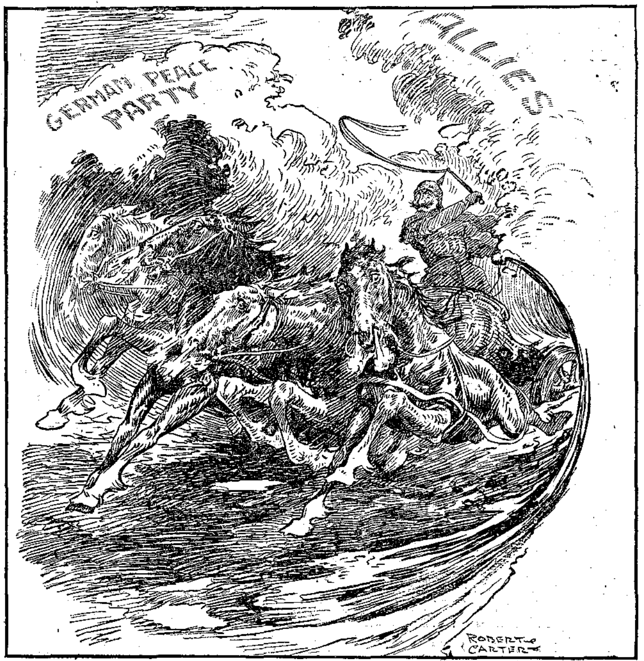
"1. An upheaval on July 4 in the Saxon Diet, which adopted a resolution demanding internal liberal reform.

"2. The formation in the German Reichstag of a majority *bloc* favoring democratic reforms and 'peace without victory.'

"3. The issuance by the Kaiser of a rescript directing an equal and direct franchise for Prussia, to be effected before the fall elections.

"4. The adoption by the majority *bloc* of a 'no annexation, no indemnity' resolution.

"5. The decision of this *bloc* to withhold war-credits—to starve the junker government—until its demands are officially adopted."

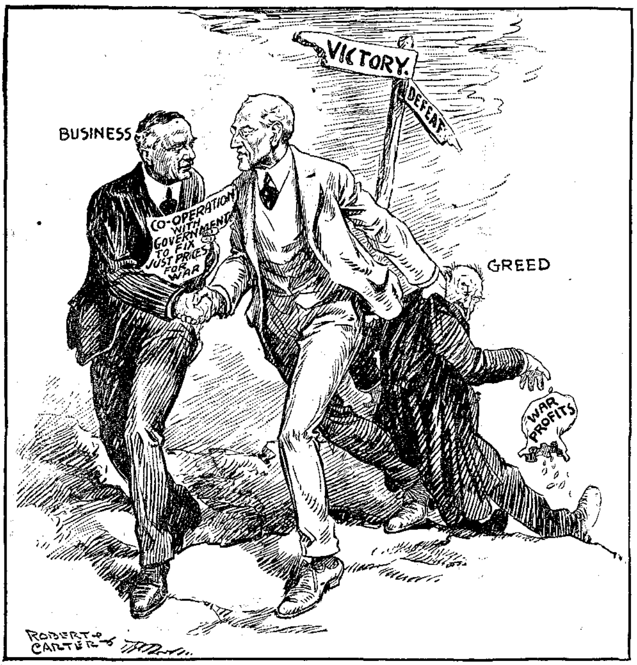


THE MODERN PHARAOH.

—Carter in the Philadelphia *Press*.

PROFITS, PRICES, AND PATRIOTISM

IT IS GOING TO BE HARDER to make money out of this war than out of any one in which we have previously been engaged, if the President, his counselors, and Congress have their way. The President's eloquent plea for business men to forget profits in patriotism meets with the enthusiastic approval of practically all of the latter, say our newspaper editors. Secretary Lane, who pays a tribute to the patriotism of men of this class, tells us that prices will be kept down preferably by voluntary cooperation, if necessary by coercion, and as a last resort by commandeering. Then, if a captain of industry finds himself making more money than in peace-times, the surplus will be reduced by the high excess profits and income taxes which Congress plans to levy. As Secretary Daniels's Raleigh *News and Observer* sees it, "all that any man, any woman, should ask for till we have vanquished the foe is a decent living." This is almost what the President seems to have had in mind when he issued the statement to manufacturers, mine-operators, and other producers, which was so unanimously and heartily praised by the press. After pointing out that the Government intends to pay a just price for all it buys, in order to foster industrial progress and keep wages up, President Wilson strongly denounced the suggestion that high profits should be considered as a stimulant to production in the service of the nation. He said:



PATRIOTS WILL—OTHERS MUST !!

—Carter in the Philadelphia *Press*.

> "I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means. . . . Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battle-field, in the trenches, amid the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy, peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?
>
> "Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France, or else it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and of patriotism in the same sentence, but face facts and meet them. Let us do sound business, but not in the midst of a mist. Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and in the next, to pay for this war. Let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuffs they need. . . . . . .
>
> "And there is something more that we must add to our thinking. The public is now as much part of the Government as are the Army and Navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation's task in this war; it is in such circumstances impossible justly to distinguish between industrial purchases made by the Government and industrial purchases made by the managers of individual industries, and it is just as much our duty to sustain the industries of the country, all the industries that contribute to its life, as it is to sustain our forces in the field and on the sea. We must make the prices to the public the same as the prices to the Government.
>
> "Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is the Government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat."

While they support the President in his plea to put patriotism above money-making, several editors wonder what would become of the war-tax on "excess profits" if no one were to make any excess profits. From that source, as the New York *Evening Post* is reminded, "the Revenue Bill expects to get hundreds of millions; but if the President's program were literally carried out there would be no excess profits to tax. Instead of being paid at the source, the tax would be dried up at the source." *The Bache Review*, published by a New York stock-brokerage house, comments similarly:

> "It is a question whether paring down prices to the Government would save as much from year to year as might be collected from the excess-profits tax thus wiped out, especially if the same stringent price-list were adhered to in dealing with all consumers. It would seem that the excess-profits tax, which can even be increased in percentage if necessary later on, would be the most economic and also the most economical method of raising the vast sums needed by the Government for the war. Drastic action on prices could easily be turned into a weapon to stab the prosperity of the country, and without prosperity the aid of America in the Great War would be dangerously handicapped."

But the theory as phrased by Senator Lodge, "Let private business make all it can, and then tax it," seems quite untenable to the New York *World*, which observes:

> "It subjects the consumer to indiscriminate plunder on the pretense that the Government will manage to get the loot away from the robbers, but in the meantime the consumer remains plundered and the success of the Government in recapturing the loot remains problematical.
>
> "Taxation of profits is not enough. There must be limitation of prices as well. . . . . . .
>
> "There is something more than dollars and cents to be considered in connection with this question. Far more important is the sense of social wrong and injustice that will soon be inflamed unless there is an appreciable decrease in the general cost of living, and in this aspect of the case the President is not guilty of exaggeration when he says prices 'mean victory or defeat.' On the issue of patriotism or plunder American business must soon take a definite stand."

The first practical result of the President's appeal came the very day after it was issued, when leaders in the steel industry met with representatives of the Government and agreed to sell their product at a price to be fixt after the Federal Trade Commission has determined costs. According to Mr. C. W. Gilbert, Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

> "The composition with the steel men will be followed quickly by similar arrangements with the copper men, the coal men, the aluminum men, the shipping men, the leather men, and the hundred other producers whose product the Government will largely want, so largely that the interest of the public in what is left will have to be vigorously protected."

Suggestions have been made in Congress and elsewhere that the business men belonging to the National Defense Council's Advisory Board and its committees were in a good position to make profitable Government contracts with themselves. Secretary Lane countered with the explanation that these men have only advisory powers, and he went on to pay a glowing tribute to their unselfishness and patriotism.

POST-OFFICE CENSORS UNDER FIRE

THE NOVEL SENSATION of having certain conservative journals rally to their aid is experienced by some Socialist and radical papers held up by the Post-office on suspicion of seditious utterances. The New York *World* disavows all sympathy with the editorial attitude toward the war held by the Socialist, pacifist, and pro-German publications that have been excluded from the mails, yet can think of "no more pernicious method of dealing with such offenses than to leave the punishment to the judgment of the bureaucrats in the Post-office Department." Either the writers and publishers of the suspected articles are guilty or not. If guilty there are courts to deal with them, but if they are not guilty it is "an offense against free institutions to deny them the use of the mails." Moreover, *The World* denounces as "ridiculous" the policy that permits a so-called seditious publication to have unlimited circulation through news-agents in great cities and at the same time cuts off arbitrarily a few hundred copies circulated through the mails. But the more serious feature of the situation, this journal repeats, is the practise of the Post-office Department, which is to-day the "most irresponsible despotism known to free government," and we are assured that the principle under which the Socialist and pacifist periodicals are excluded "can be extended to every publication whose opinions are objectionable to the mandarins of the Post-office." If a man print sedition in German, in English, or in any other language, observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "suppress his paper and even confiscate his plant if necessary," but do it on the "judgment of a court after a fair if swift trial." What is more, the Post-office Department has quite enough to do, "without making itself the arbiter of the country's patriotism or its morals. It has been enlarging its activities too rapidly for several years past." Says the St. Louis *Globe Democrat:*

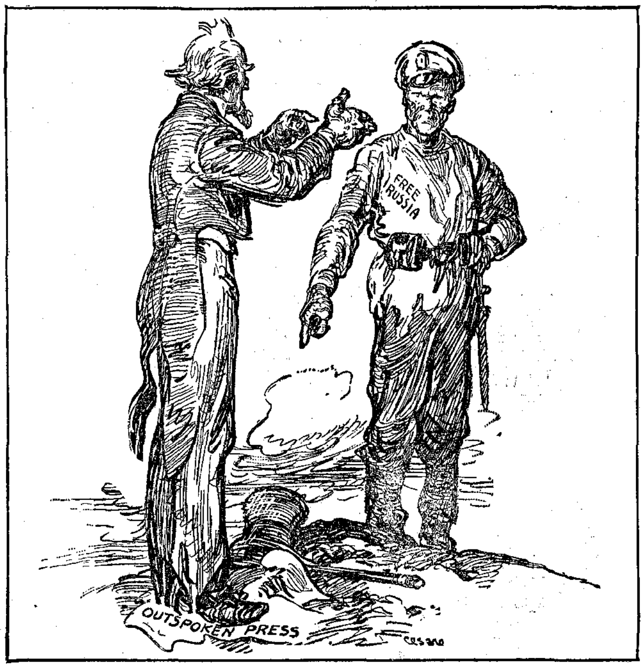
> "Vigilant Americans who have no sympathy with the contents of Socialist papers that have been barred from the mails in St. Louis and elsewhere will sympathize with the efforts to get the ban lifted and the doctrine established that neither postmasters nor the Postmaster-General shall be clothed with power to exclude publications from privileges of the mail because of their opinion of the contents. If this is not settled in this way, the practical effect will be to give to Congress or the Post-office Department a power to do indirectly what could not be constitutionally done directly."

Other journals, however, are at an end of their patience with Socialist and pacifist outpourings, whether in the press or on the platform, and they think it fitting that the Government should curb them. As the Manchester *Union* remarks, the American people are "sick and tired" of the Goldmans and Berkmans and all they represent, and it adds that the "same change of attitude is reflected in the suppression of sundry and divers ultra-Socialistic publications which have made themselves obnoxious by their mischievous utterances anent conscription and other war-plans." The New York *Herald* tells us that the "most sinister pro-German and anti-American campaign now being conducted in this country is that of the portion of the 'German press' that uses the English language," and in its news columns there is a report of a protest luncheon against the Post-office attended by "pacifists, poets of passion, pacifisettes, Socialists, male and otherwise," which was given under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Bureau of the American Union against Militarism. The following publications, we are informed, were represented at the luncheon:

> *The Michigan Socialist*, of Detroit; *The Socialist News*, of Cleveland, Ohio; the St. Louis *Labor*, *The Socialist Revolution*, of St. Louis; *The Appeal to Reason*, published in Kansas; *The American Socialist*, of Chicago; *The Rebel*, a Texas publication; *The People's Press*, of Philadelphia; *The International Socialist Review*, of Chicago; *Four Lights*, official organ of the Woman's Peace Party, and *The Masses*, edited by Max Eastman.

The New York *Morning Telegraph*, through the medium of an editorial writer who was at the luncheon, says that "it was plain to any person of common sense that many of the speakers were far more anxious to discredit the present military adventure of the United States than they were to insure either freedom of the press or of speech," and he adds:

> "The newspapers and periodicals excluded from the mails give editorial utterance to sentiments that 'aid and comfort' the enemy, and they are properly held up—even at the risk of giving seditionists an excuse for making unpatriotic orations in the name of 'constitutional guaranties.'
>
> "The invitations issued were not worded in good faith. A few persons, including a representative of the National Administration, were beguiled into acceptance without suspecting the real purpose of the 'exchange of views.' Moreover, the very name of the association is a false pretense. Why a 'Union against Militarism' in this country—except that union against Germany which is backed by our legionaries? In all the United States it is doubtful if there is a solitary individual who is a militarist at heart. It is a part of the American character to hate war and to pursue the arts of peace. This is one reason, the principal reason, indeed the only reason, we are now in arms.
>
> "Meantime the Postmaster-General does well to prohibit the use of the mails as an instrument of what virtually amounts to a pro-German propaganda."



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"YOUR TALK SOUNDS ALL RIGHT, SAM, BUT WHAT'S THAT UNDER YOUR FEET?" —Cesare in the New York *Evening Post.*

Washington dispatches advise us of a committee of Socialists who presented the case of the Socialist press to the Department of Justice. This committee is composed of Clarence S. Darrow and Seymour Stedman, of Chicago; Frank P. Walsh, of Kansas City; and Morris Hillquit, of New York; and active in cooperation with them were representatives of various suppress publications. The Socialist Milwaukee *Leader* thinks that the procedure of the Post-office Department can not help but make people "hostile to the Administration," for it violates the first amendment to the Constitution, which amendment was designed "for no other purpose than to give just such papers as these the right to be published and circulated." Referring to the interference of the Post-office as the "Damocles sword that is apparently suspended over the head of every Socialist journal throughout the land," the New York *Call* says that "nothing will be left undone to get rid of this exasperating and irritating nuisance, and we want all our readers to know that the Socialist party will now, as always, expend every effort to adequately cope with the situation."

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS WHO WON'T WORK

ONLY IN "THE DISORDERED MINDS of capitalist-class newspaper editors" have there been any Northwestern I. W. W. disorders, according to a Socialist official of that region, while another Socialist of national reputation dismisses the recent picturesque happenings in Arizona as an effort to make the war an excuse to crush a powerful labor-organization. But the minds of the "capitalist" editors, whether disordered or no, refuse to accept the I. W. W. activities as sporadic or unrelated, and call for their suppression as a peril to national war-time safety and efficiency. Suspicions of German financial backing do not seem to have been confirmed, but it is insisted that the I. W. W. propaganda is nevertheless "treasonable," both in its purposes and in its effects. An editor in the trouble zone, and hence presumably well informed, thus points out the seriousness of the situation:

> "While I. W. W. disorders are most marked in the West, the organization back of them is highly centralized with headquarters in Chicago, is directed by shrewd men, and is a national problem. I. W. W. strikes are not an end; they are only a means toward the organization's goal—the embarrassment and breaking-down of the present social system. Interstate organization and the I. W. W. doctrine of sabotage to gain its avowed end make the problem one that, if the country is not to be seriously crippled in the midst of war, must be dealt with by the Federal Government. Treason is treason."

These strong words from *The Herald*, of Everett, Wash., might perhaps be attributed in part to local prejudices or to a lack of perspective due to proximity to scenes of disorder. But across the continent, *The Wall Street Journal* outdoes it in emphatic demands for suppression of the trouble-makers:

> "Why wait until grain or elevators be burned, mines flooded and destroyed, factories dismantled, or even these utilities temporarily held up? The nation is at war, and treason must be met with preventive as well as punitive measures. When you hear the copperhead hissing in the grass why wait until it strikes before stamping on it? Death might be the price of delay. Copperheads, branded with the Iron Cross, are filling the wheat-fields of the West. They are in the copper-mines and logging-camps and threaten to invade other fields. Instead of waiting to see if their bite is poisonous, the heel of the Government should stamp them at once. The price of delay must be paid on the fields of France."

The editorial assumption that a German paymaster, and perhaps a German adviser, stood behind the sudden appearance of the I. W. W. was largely due to the fact, as stated by the Globe *Arizona Record*, that "wealth was suddenly thrown into the coffers of the I. W. W.'s treasury, hitherto practically empty," and that the nation's most important munitions-material producing-centers were attacked. But agents of the Federal Department of Justice looked into this charge and could find no trace of German gold.

Arizona, with the adjoining parts of New Mexico, has been the scene of the most interesting developments of the I. W. W. disorders. For weeks strikes under I. W. W. auspices had been going on with considerable success in the rich copper-mining regions of Arizona. As the Phœnix *Arizona Republican*, one of the leading papers of the State, describes the situation:

> "The I. W. W. disorder had reached such a stage in all the larger mining-camps and practically all of the smaller mines that the situation was no longer tolerable. Three weeks after the first serious trouble the Federal Government had not acceded to the request of Governor Campbell to put these disorders down. The National Guard having been mustered into the Federal service, the Governor was without power to enforce proclamations. Thus the burden of freeing itself from this incubus was placed upon each locality. Jerome and Bisbee have so freed themselves, and we believe that their course will be followed by every other camp in the State."

From Jerome only sixty-seven men were deported. They were sent out of the town in cattle-cars. At the California border they were turned back and are now under surveillance somewhere in Arizona.

The Bisbee trouble was on a larger scale. A telegram sent to Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, gives the grievances of the Citizens' Protective and Workmen's Loyalty leagues of Bisbee:

> "Streets were clogged with pickets, who made threats of violence and disregarded the rights of pedestrians, including women and children. Homes of loyal workmen have been visited and families terrorized. Even the Mayor has been berated and his official orders disregarded."

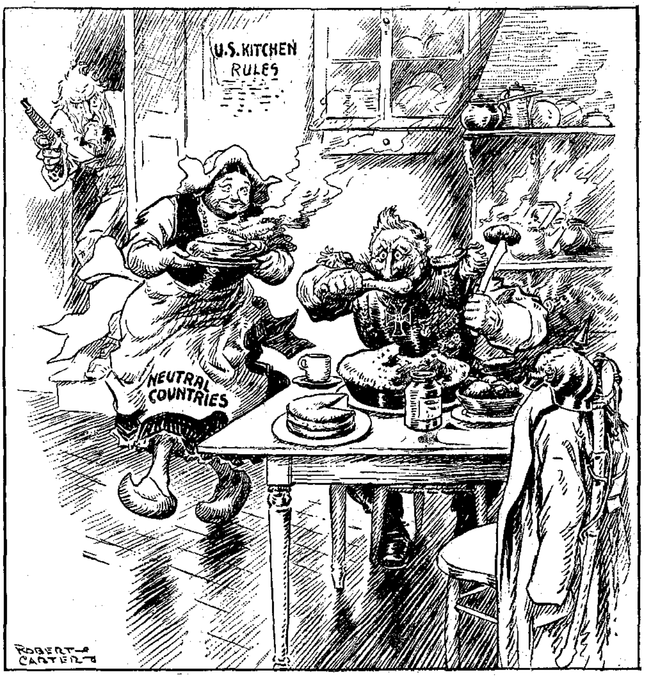
Sheriff Wheeler gathered a posse of twelve hundred deputies and rounded up more than a thousand Workers and sympathizers. They were put on a train and, after considerable hardship, reached Columbus, New Mexico, where they were placed in a camp and guarded and fed by United States troops. The sheriff's proclamation, which preceded the deportation, "will go down in the history of the German-American War as a great document," according to no less an authority on history and literature than the Boston *Transcript*. We are told that "its every word rings with the determination of the people to steady the palsied hand of the Government from the mines of Arizona to the trenches in France and beyond 'with all we have and are.'" To quote a few sentences from this proclamation:

> "I am continually told of threats and insults heaped upon the workingmen of this district by so-called strikers who are strange to these parts, yet who presume to dictate the manner of life of the people of this district. Appeal to patriotism does not move them nor do appeals to reason. At a time when our country needs her every resource, these strangers persist in keeping from her the precious metal production of this entire district. . . . . . .
>
> "We can no longer stand nor tolerate such conditions. This is no labor trouble—we are sure of that—but is a direct attempt to embarrass the Government of the United States. I, therefore, call upon all loyal Americans to aid me in peaceably arresting these disturbers of national and local peace."

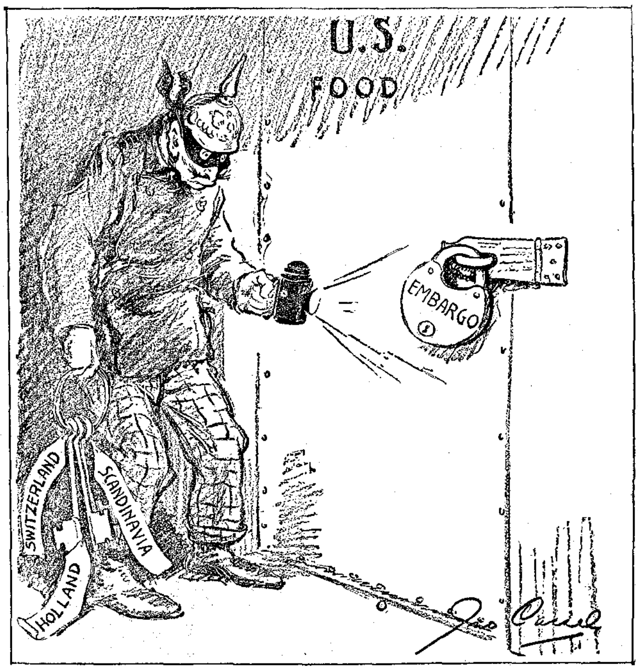
But this procedure won no favor from President Wilson. It will be remembered that he sent a telegram to Arizona State officials urging "the great danger of citizens taking the law into their own hands," and his point of view is shared by many of our editors. "A sheriff who makes his own law is on dangerous and indefensible ground," says the New York *Times*. The St. Louis *Republic* characterizes the Bisbee deportation as a "conspicuous exhibition of bad citizenship." "It flavors too much of lynch-law" to suit the New York *Commercial*. Besides the act of deportation, the Springfield *Republican* finds well warranted the criticism which officials of a Bisbee mining company provoked "by their reckless and insolent conduct in imposing an unlawful embargo on news dispatches over the telegraph-wire from the town to the outside world." The New York *Globe* also inveighs against what it calls "lynch-law in Arizona." It recalls that for some years back, whenever I. W. W. organizers have appeared in the mining regions, the cry has arisen to suspend the law while the invaders were driven out. Then, "what was originally a small trouble becomes a big one"—

> "The miners declare that their most primary rights are denied, that they are wantonly assaulted, and the officers of the law not protecting them, they retaliate. The other side, getting charge of the telegraph-wires, tells the country that they are in the hands of the infamous I. W. W., a gang of anarchists and highwaymen, and that to meet the situation it is necessary to suspend the Constitution. . . . . . .
>
> "The Bisbee plan does not work. It is foolish and fatal and is planting the seeds of trouble. Lynch-law is lynch-law, whether committed by a gang of whitecaps, or Kuklux, or by citizens in frock coats. The I. W. W. is a most objectionable organization. It exists because it is able plausibly to say a square deal is denied and that our Government is in the hands of a selfish class."

Among the others deported from Bisbee was an attorney and friend of organized labor, Mr. W. B. Cleary, who issued a state-



COMPANY IN THE KITCHEN!
—Carter in the Philadelphia *Press*.



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THE NEW LOCK.
—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

CAUSE AND EFFECT IN THE FOOD-EMBARGO.

ment in which he explains that the men had been peaceably striking for better labor-conditions and were rounded up in some cases with violence and in some cases without, but without any resistance on the part of the victims. Mr. Cleary says that while many of the men are members of the I. W. W., they are nevertheless law-abiding and peaceful. Many have lived in Bisbee for years and have families. "We believe," concludes Mr. Cleary, "that it is the duty of our Government to protect us in our rights and see that we are returned to Bisbee."

In the Northwest the activities of the I. W. W. have been more varied and wide-spread. A New York *Tribune* news dispatch tells somewhat alarmingly how the I. W. W. has been paralyzing industry in northern Idaho, the Butte region of Montana, all of Washington, and scattered communities in Oregon and northern California. According to this informant, who summarizes dispatches which have been coming from the northwestern region for weeks past and reports made to the Secretary of War in Washington:

> "Many lumber-camps have been compelled to close down; some mines have suspended operations; more are threatened with conditions which promise to force them to stop work; and now the I. W. W. has invaded the agricultural districts, organizing farm-laborers and employees of related industries, intimidating and threatening laborers who refuse to join the organization.
>
> "The I. W. W. agitators are threatening to burn the hay, wheat, and other crops after they have been gathered. The communities invaded are thoroughly frightened, the people fearing violence to themselves and destruction of their property."

While the need for United States troops has been asserted by some State officials, the Governor of Oregon thinks this should be the last resort and firmly believes in the efficacy of arrests followed by maximum jail-sentences and work on rock-piles. In Washington, militia and sheriffs' posses have been patrolling railroads and rounding up I. W. W. agitators. The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* is satisfied with the results, saying:

> "The official decision to allow no further I. W. W. mobilization within the State of Washington comes in time to prevent interruption to State industry and interference with the harvest. For some weeks the members of this organization have been touring the State at will, forcing recruits into membership and sowing the seeds of future trouble wherever possible. The grand finale was to have been staged at harvest-time, when a strike of workers was planned with the interesting purpose of allowing the crops to rot in the fields. The tying-up of lumber-mills, logging-camps, and mines was to be an auxiliary feature of the general trouble. It is assuring to learn that these interesting features are not to be staged."

Flat contradiction of such assertions regarding I. W. W. acts comes from the Washington State Secretary of the Socialist party, who finds "no I. W. W. disorders here except in the disordered minds of capitalist-class newspaper editors," and adds:

> "What hurts them is that the I. W. W. have some 50,000 members in this State and are enrolling more every day. The result is that they are demanding and getting the right to organize, better working-conditions, shorter work-day, and higher wages. They claim complete control of construction-work in this State; they have the lumber-workers of eastern Washington, northern Idaho, and Montana organized 100 per cent., and have from 14,000 to 20,000 lumber-workers organized in western Washington, and contemplate a general strike for the eight-hour day in the lumber industry this summer."

A Socialist daily, which disclaims any sympathy for I. W. W. tactics, nevertheless believes that their rights are being invaded. As the Milwaukee *Leader* sees it, these Workers have simply availed themselves in various places of their inalienable right to go on strike to better working-conditions. And—

> "It is evident that the war is being made an excuse to try to put them out of business with an iron hand."

While there are journalistic objectors to some of the treatment now being accorded the I. W. W., their journalistic spokesmen are hard to find. But a Chicago correspondent of the New York *Tribune* secured a brief interview with William D. Haywood. These sentences indicate something of I. W. W. purposes as seen by the active head of the organization:

> "They can't stop us. No matter what they do we will go on and on until we—the roughnecks of this world—will take control of all production and work when we please and how much we please. The man who makes the wagon will ride in it himself. . . . . . .
>
> "We are not thinking of the war at all in these strikes. In that respect we don't know there is a war. What we are doing is trying to improve the conditions of our boys—their living- and working-conditions. If it is to their advantage to call a strike now they will call it without any regard to the war. There may be a few members of German descent, but the Industrial Workers do not think of geographical lines or races. They have their eyes fixt only on the ultimate goal—the placing of all labor and means of production in the hands of the men who do the actual labor."

MAKING MARINE "RISKS" LESS RISKY

A CLEAR EXAMPLE of the law of "safety first" is the exclusion of German insurance companies from underwriting marine risks, say various editorial observers who commend the Administration for adopting a highly necessary precaution. Some think the German companies should have been forbidden all insurance and reinsurance even before July 14, when by proclamation President Wilson announced that the nature of marine- and war-risk insurance "is such that those conducting it must of necessity be in touch with the movements of ships and cargoes," and for this reason "it has been considered by the Government of great importance that this information should not be obtained by alien enemies." Shipping knowledge of alien enemies or their agents "could be used with terrible effect against this country," remarks the Chicago *Herald*, which recalls the experience of the world with the "misuse of German embassies, consulates, and business connections as a part of the great German spy and intrigue system." Consequently, this journal believes it would be "folly" to take any chances. This is a war-measure to which there can be no possible objection and for which there can be only commendation, according to the Indianapolis *News*, which says that while there may have been no "leak" in the past, at least there will be none in the future, against the possibility of which peril the Government is now fully protected.

The discovery that some enemy spy had betrayed the departure of our destroyer and transport fleets thoroughly aroused the Administration, we learn from a Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and tho there was no war-risk insurance on the transports, because the Government stands liable for its own vessels, yet the experience shows plainly the ease with which marine intelligence might be betrayed by an enemy spy.

The St. Louis *Globe Democrat* thinks the President's action will have the additional effect of reducing the work of censoring cablegrams, for the surer censorship is to censor the users of the cable, who should be only "business men of unquestionable loyalty to the United States." The New York *Tribune* does not agree that the proclamation will prevent insurance information from being cabled to Holland, Denmark, Sweden, or Spain in the form of a supposedly innocent message, and in its news columns cites "a high Government official" as authority for the opinion that the new order does not close the insurance field to German spies, tho it makes their work more difficult. We read:

> "Germans, this official pointed out, still have access to all information on ships, whether mercantile or naval, through connections with American insurance companies or firms writing such insurance, through the reports of the various inspection bureaus, which are open to practically everybody in the insurance field and through 'shop-talk' in the insurance field.
>
> "German insurance companies doing a marine business direct or as reinsurers, who have taken the precaution of forming American companies against such a contingency, will continue to do business without difficulty. There are such 'dummy' companies, incorporated under the laws of the several States and technically American companies. Actually they are as German as the Kaiser.
>
> "German companies doing fire- or casualty-insurance are left free to write insurance on munitions-plants, shipyards, and factories where supplies are made for the Army and the Navy. Those which write direct—that is, for their own account—have the right to inspect such plants, yards, and factories. Those doing a reinsurance business are free to obtain this information from the companies writing the original policy or from the inspection bureaus.
>
> "Thus German agents are in a position to report the amount of new work begun in any plant manufacturing guns or other munitions of war, ships or their constituent parts, and the rate of progress being made on such work. This is information of the highest military value."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

CHINESE imperialism based upon the status queue ante didn't last long.—*New York Telegraph.*

WHAT'S Ireland coming to when an Edward de Valera can beat a Patrick Lynch at a Clare election?—*New York Sun.*

THE literary executors of Stevenson should make haste to revise his couplet about our being as happy as kings.—*New York Call.*

THOSE who are inclined to fret at the tardiness of the Allied troops in the Near East are reminded that it took Moses forty years to bring his band through this same strip of territory.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

ONE reason the Kaiser doesn't hanker for peace drafted upon the status quo is because it would mean for him the status quit.—*New York Telegraph.*

THE demon rum now knows how it feels to be soaked.—*Boston Transcript.*

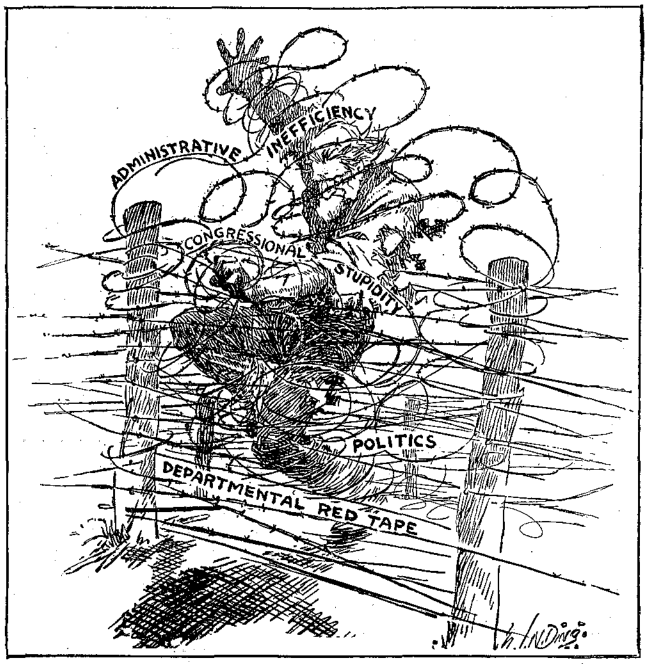
"WHY do we fight in Europe?" asks an inquirer in the Philadelphia *North American.* Well, Germany is in Europe.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

DROPPING bombs over German munitions-plants is a form of "reprisal" which violates no principle of war and also possesses a military advantage.—*New York World.*

THAT school of sharks headed this way is hereby warned that shark-meat has been approved by the food-experts, and the high cost of living is still a problem.—*New York Telegraph.*

IF *U*-boat warfare be "the last argument of kings," as the Crown Prince has said it was, then, indeed, royalty seems to have lost the debate with democracy.—*New York Evening Post.*

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK insists that German-Americans should not be made to fight their kindred. Of course it's different in Europe, where Alsatians must turn their guns against their kindred or face a firing-squad.—*New York Telegraph.*



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—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

IF German submarines are getting bigger they should furnish better targets for American gunners.—*New York World.*

IN England they are still looking for the man who put the mess in Mesopotamia.—*New York Sun.*

BEFORE long it may be that mothers will send their sons to the army to have them out of temptation's way.—*Columbia State.*

SEE in the papers that a prisoner at Shelbyville, Ind., sawed his way out of jail with a safety-razor blade. Well, it's some comfort to know that somebody else has a blade like that.—*Macon Telegraph.*

THE I. W. W. agitators were shipped out by rail. One rail would have been better than two.—*New York Sun.*

RECENT events have shown that it is easier to make a radical change in a German Government in China than in Germany itself.—*New York World.*

THE *Frankfurter Zeitung* calls Dr. Michaelis "a Prussian in the best sense of the word." But just what is the best sense of the word?—*New York World.*

PROHIBITION voted in Porto Rico two to one is only another of those vast flanking operations by which New York is to be encircled and, eventually, captured.—*New York Evening Post.*

IT goes, we presume, without saying that there will be a stop put to the manufacture of whisky from grain, but how about this stuff in dry territory made from sepulcher paint, shellac iodin, carbolic acid and brick dust, and red-pepper juice?—*Macon Telegraph.*

H. G. WELLS'S criticisms of Great Britain in his "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," which were read and enjoyed by Englishmen, were cut out of the Russian translation by the Russian censor because "they were criticisms of a powerful ally."—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

PEACE FORESHADOWED IN GERMANY

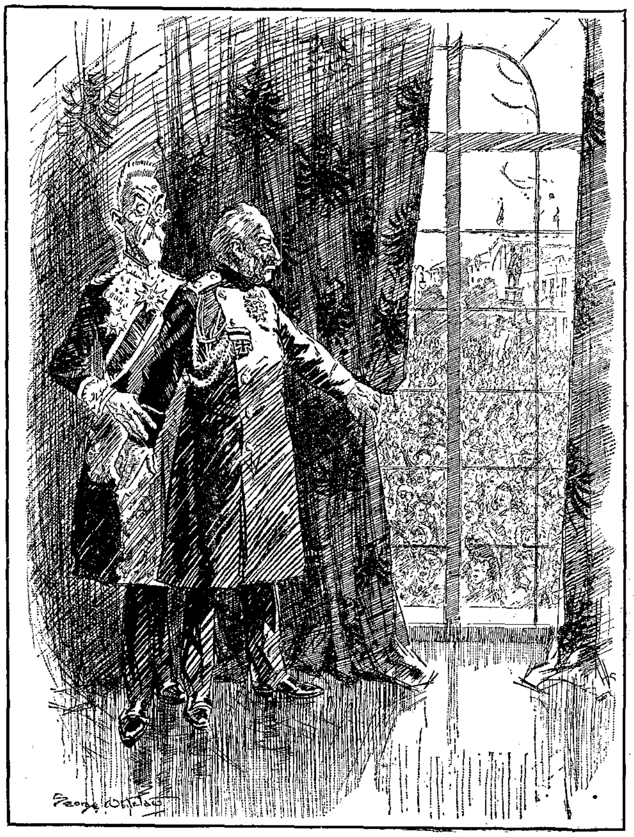
A DEFINITE MOVE TOWARD PEACE is seen by most experts in the somewhat complicated situation arising from the recent change of chancellors, tho why the German Emperor dismissed the faithful but flabby Bethmann-Hollweg at this particular moment is a dark mystery to most commentators, but all agree that the peace-motive will ultimately be found to be at the bottom of it. Some go so far as to say that the peace-idea has been nipt in the bud by the three Pan-German powers—the Crown Prince, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff. Further, they say, the only net result of exchanging Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg for Dr. Georg Michaelis—a hard-working bureaucrat of Disraeli's race—has been to place the military party more firmly in the saddle. To see how far these views are justified, we must remember that it is freely alleged that Mathias Erzberger, who precipitated the crisis as we narrated last week, was directly inspired by a peace-longing Austria, and that the democratic issue, involving the redistribution of the Prussian franchise, plays a minor part. The *Berliner Tageblatt* practically says this when it states:

> "In spite of the bitterness of the present contest in Berlin, there is not the slightest reason to believe that it will result in anything remotely approaching revolution, or in any diminution of Germany's military power. The crisis probably will lead to internal reforms, which, from the point of view of Germany, will seem colossal, but will be, in truth, only the first steps toward making the German people masters of their own destiny. . . . . . .
>
> "There is reason to believe that the influence of Austria-Hungary is behind the sudden swing of the Centrum to coöperation with the Socialists and the Radicals. The Centrum represents the Catholic population of Bavaria, Baden, and the Rhine provinces, and has always maintained close touch with Roman Catholic Vienna. Whether or not Erzberger received direct inspiration from Emperor Charles for his demand for peace without annexations or indemnities, it is certain that he was in conference with many Austrian political leaders, and that these leaders in company with their Emperor ardently desire immediate peace. . . . . . .
>
> "Tho the spectacular attacks of Erzberger and the Centrum on the Government are the immediate occasion of the present crisis, its fundamental causes lie much deeper—in the increasing pangs of undernourishment and in the disillusionment with respect to the ability of the submarine to force England to immediate peace."

The Berlin *Germania*, the organ of the Catholic Center party, roundly states that peace is at the bottom of the whole maneuver, and the reform measures are discust as mere window-dressing to influence foreign opinion. It says:

> "As to the effect of these measures in Germany upon foreign countries, little shall be said at present. We can and must put up with the fact that England will strive to represent them as weaknesses and a sign of a coming retreat. That, however, will not prevent this unambiguous demonstration by the German people in favor of peace by reconciliation from extraordinarily strengthening the readiness for peace throughout the world. As regards our domestic life here in Germany the proclamation would doubtless have the effect of fortifying the unity of the German people and strengthening their will to hold out and see it through."

The mystery that the situation sets us to solve is to know

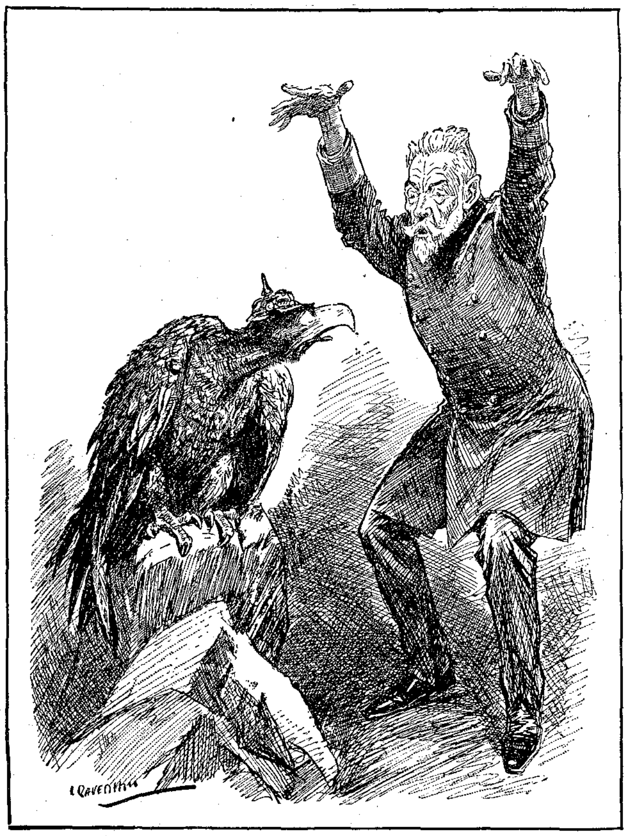


HE DIDN'T PREVENT IT.

"My people cheer me, my good Hollweg. I must show myself to them!"

"Well, All-Highest, I—er—shouldn't if I were you!"

—*Passing Show* (London).



THE HYPNOTIST WHO FAILED.

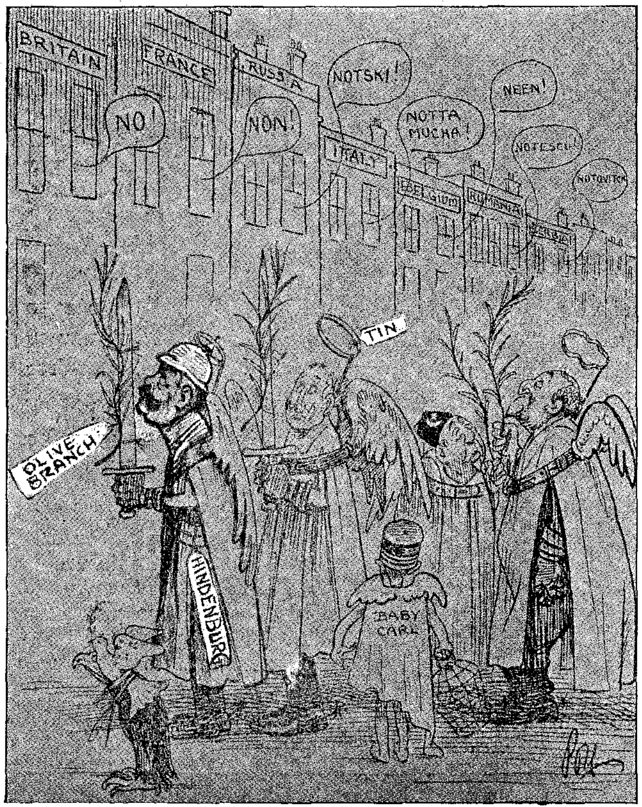
BETHMANN-HOLLWEG—"Keep looking at me. You're winning the war! You're winning the war! You're winning the war!"

—*Punch* (London).

SOME OF THE LITTLE WORRIES "POOR BETHMANN" HAS NOW ESCAPED.

how the enemy expected to bring peace nearer by changing chancellors under the guise of an issue of parliamentary representation. The *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* attempts to elucidate:

> "The resignation of von Bethmann-Hollweg as Chancellor and the appointment of Dr. Georg Michaelis as his successor must be regarded as a distinct move in the direction of peace. It seems to foreshadow not a separate peace with Russia, but a general peace. . . . . . .
>
> "The German people unquestionably want peace, and they also want constitutional reform. When the latter becomes the *sine qua non* of the former, and is so recognized, it stands to reason that it will be prosecuted with greater determination than would perhaps be the case in time of peace. Everything points to the people having thoroughly made up their minds to secure what they have set about acquiring with the least possible delay."



THE TEUTONIC PEACE-PARTY.

All drest up and no place to go.

—*Evening News* (London).

Apparently the device, whatever it was, failed, and we are told that the militarists have a firmer hold than ever. Theodor Wolff, the editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, has thus commented on the fall of the Chancellor, so often called "Poor Bethmann":

> "The Crown Prince has apparently taken matters in hand. Our enemies will assuredly say his fall has been brought about by the Crown Prince's party of militarists, which will reduce, rather than enhance, the peace chances, as the Prince is regarded abroad as the very incarnation of militarism."

Hindenburg and Ludendorff are supporting the Crown Prince, says the Copenhagen correspondent of one of the leading American dailies. He writes:

> "Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff were again summoned to Berlin, not to interfere, according to the unanimous accounts in the Berlin papers, in the political side of the situation, but to side-track the proposed peace-resolution by encouraging reports of the military situation and to inspire the members of the Reichstag with belief in the possibility of obtaining that 'German peace worthy of the sacrifices made' to which von Hindenburg over and over again had committed himself in his published replies to the memorials of Pan-German organizations."

The French papers, generally, scout all ideas of a revolution and believe that the Pan-Germans and the military clique have matters entirely in their own hands. The *Petit Parisien* says:

> "Tho the Chancellor changes, the German masters remain the same. It is they and not the retiring functionary who desired the war, to satisfy their appetite for universal domination. In what measure may they have changed their minds, and are they capable of speaking up now for peace? Just in such measure as they realize that victory has escaped them and that defeat is approaching, in such measure as the intolerable sufferings of their hungry peoples are growing.
>
> "Bethmann-Hollweg is being dismissed because of his declarations and mistakes at the beginning of the war, but his successor will be no less bound by his acts and words than was this docile functionary, who never dared to take the initiative. Bethmann-Hollweg would never have been disavowed had the hopes of his masters been realized by victory."

The Paris *Temps*, however, hopes that the mills are at last beginning to grind:

> "The greater part of Germany, wishing peace, drives him out, because he is branded with having made the war. Other Germans, still desiring conquests, drive him out because they suspect he no longer wishes any conquests. The Emperor, who maintained him in office as a cover for himself, now abandons him to save himself. Justice is moving. Without illusions, but with legitimate satisfaction, we register its first step."

ANOTHER ISLE CRYING FOR UNCLE SAM

HALF AN ISLAND wants to join the United States, and the recent transfer of the Virgin Islands has raised the agitation there for American annexation to a practical issue. The island of St. Martin, due east of the Virgin Islands, is some 38 square miles in extent, of which 17 square miles belong to Holland and the rest to France, and it is the Dutch part that wants to be annexed—together with the neighboring islands of St. Eustatius and Saba. In the St. Martin *Day by Day* we find one of the powers in St. Eustatius, a member of the Court of Policy, advocating the cession of the islands by Holland:

> "These islands are held to-day by a foreign Power, a land situated three thousand-odd miles away, speaking a different language, with different aspirations, different ideals, differing as much as two peoples can differ in most ways yet tied together for the benefit of neither. Holland can benefit nothing from us, and we nothing from her. Let her then hand us over to the United States, and for that last act of hers, as far as we are concerned, we shall bless her—perhaps for the first time in our lives. . . . . . .
>
> "Is there not some practical way in which the most prominent men in these islands can work toward this end? At Washington, The Hague, and maybe at the conference which sooner or later must settle the affairs of European nations and their dependencies, our claims must be heard. Has there been no concerted attack to stamp out the language of a free people from the schools and in its place introduce that of a handful of people living at the mouth of the Rhine?"

The editor of *Day by Day*, after rebuking his correspondent for his temerity in calling the mother country "a foreign Power," proceeds to say:

> "Annexation to the United States is much preferable to the anomalous, long-distance administration from Curaçao, which is unrepresentative, unsympathetic, opposed to our institutions, our world-wide language, and our political affinities, which is even un-Netherlandic in its principle no less than its practise, and which is therefore as ruinous to our material interests as it is incompetent in its achievements.
>
> "If, however, in spite of the stress of the times and the universal democratic aspiration, Holland should indorse the recently announced tenets of the present governor of this colony, then the present proprietary and autocratic system of administration must continue, and many will rejoice, ourselves among the number, whenever the destiny of the Virgin Islands of the United States overtakes us, and we are gathered into the same orbit around the great center and champion of civil liberty, representative government, and progress."

JAPAN'S INTEGRITY

THE PERSISTENT DISTRUST of Japan so marked in certain papers of America and the British colonies is due, say the Japanese editors, to a lack of understanding of Japan's aims. What Germany's aims are were discust in a recent issue, where it appeared that the Kaiser desired to form a German-Russian-Japanese alliance which should dominate the world. In this connection, it is interesting to observe Professor M. Anesaki, who was exchange professor at Harvard in 1913–15, naively admitting in one of the Japanese magazines that Japan is, at heart, pro-German. He says:

> "The German desire or need to have a 'place in the sun' is shared by many Japanese leaders in politics and industry. According to these men, the claims of Germany as to expansion in various directions are legitimate or urgently necessary. Some Japanese are unfortunately inclined to look askance at the pleas of the Entente Powers regarding German atrocities, and fail to be imprest by them because 'Germany has done pretty much the same as some other Powers did once toward us,' they say. . . . . . .
>
> "Pro-Germanism is a disease in Japan, and the only remedy lies in convincing the Japanese people of the futility of the German methods. The way to do this is for the Allies to be finally successful, not only in military and naval engagements, but in social, moral, and educational reconstruction to be achieved brilliantly after the war."

In *Japan* (New York), the organ of the Japan Society, which exists to remove misunderstandings and promote good-will between Americans and Japanese, the question of a Germano-Japanese alliance is discust. *Japan* gives us the views of Mr. Motosada Zumoto, the proprietor of the Tokyo *Japan Times*, who was asked why Japan formed an alliance with Great Britain rather than Germany. *Japan* says:

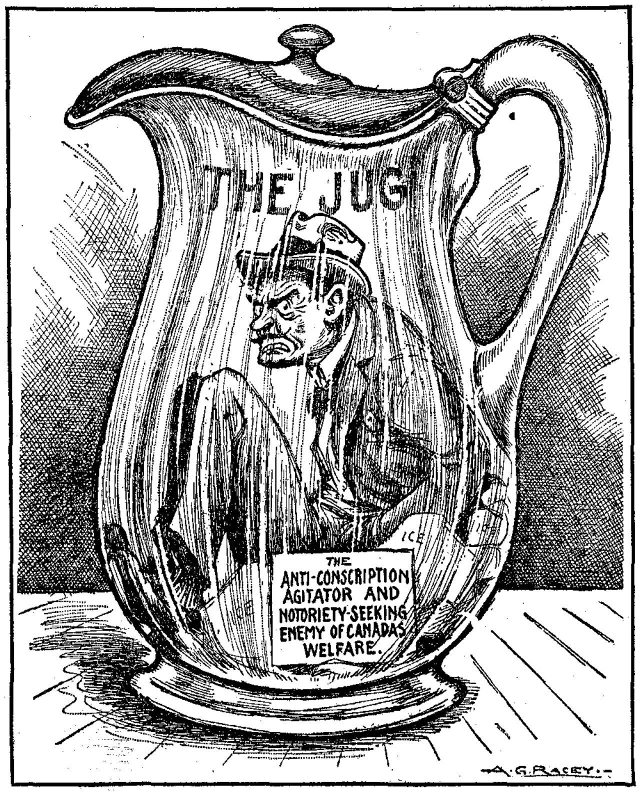
> "By way of assuring foreign observers as to the sincerity and singleness of Japan's aim and motive in the present situation, the editor answers this query.
>
> "First of all, he says, it is natural for the Japanese to admire the scientific mind and thoroughness of the Teuton. But it is just as natural for Japan's naval men and constitutional politicians to admire Great Britain, or the business men and scientists to admire America. Furthermore, Germany's martial efforts appeal to Japan from the Bushido idea of blossoming and falling quickly, of the sudden and spectacular effort even tho followed by ultimate defeat. This latter, in fact, well expresses Japan's opinion of the present European situation—Germany has made her spectacular effort and is doomed.
>
> "Aside from all this, however, Mr. Zumoto points out that in the field of practical diplomacy there can be no Germano-Japanese *rapprochement;* that question was definitely and unequivocally settled in 1902. Russia, France, and Germany were then alike hated because of their interference in the peace-terms of the Chino-Japanese war. Japan could see no advantage in alining herself with any one of these Powers to offset the influence of the others. England, however, won the hearts of the Japanese when she refused to join the triple intervention; when she allied herself against Russia; when she helped Japan financially and otherwise in the Russo-Japanese conflict; finally, when she paved the way for Nippon's later *rapprochement* with Russia by coming to an *entente* with her first. The editor can not believe that Japan made a mistake in her alliance with the British, and thinks that the Teutons would make the worst possible friends."

As regards Russia, some British editors think Japan protests "too much" when she contends that she has never harbored sinister designs upon Siberia and that she is cordiality itself to the Muscovite. The Tokyo *Jiji* remarks:

> "Japan has more confidence in the Russia following the revolution than in the Russia before the revolution. . . . It is astonishing to hear that Japan is suspected of entertaining ill feeling about the revolution. The rumor is false. Also there seems to be a rumor that in case Russia makes a separate peace with Germany Japan may attack her Far-Eastern possessions, and that a secret agreement has been agreed upon between Japan and the other Entente Powers. We, however, do not believe that Russia will listen to the talk of a separate peace."

CONSCRIPTION SPLITTING CANADA

STRONG TALK of French-Canadian secession from the Dominion to form a separate colony, or even a separate republic, shows how the rift in the Canadian lute has been widened by the conscription issue. French-Canadians appear determined to make their opposition felt in as strong a manner as they are able. At first sight, say the English-Canadian papers, it seems difficult to understand the attitude of these children of Old France, who might be expected to throw themselves into the cause of their motherland with enthusiasm in this hour of her need; but, they say, thanks to the complete civil and religious liberty that Britain has accorded to the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, they have preserved their French characteristics while losing all sympathy with France, whose anticlerical policy of recent years has been *anathema maranatha* to these devout sons of Mother Church. Indeed, the English-speaking press of Canada tell us that the Catholic clergy are, in part, responsible for the attitude of the French-Canadians, and there seems to be something in the charge if the views of *La Croix*, of Montreal, a Catholic weekly of large circulation, reflect at all the clerical attitude. It advocates the separation of the Province of Quebec from the rest of Canada, as a measure of retaliation for the conscription issue, and says:


THE JUG
ICE
THE ANTI-CONSCRIPTION AGITATOR AND NOTORIETY-SEEKING ENEMY OF CANADA'S WELFARE
A. G. RACEY

THE COOLER FOR HOT HEADS.

Canada follows Uncle Sam's wise footsteps.

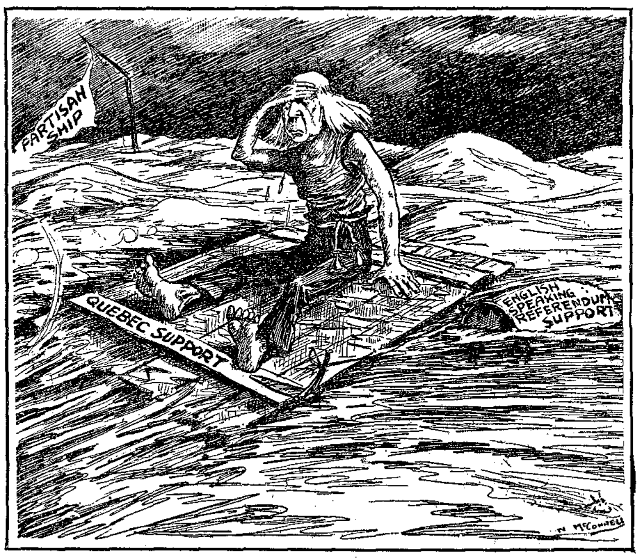
—*Daily Star* (Montreal).

> "From being the pioneers of this beautiful country we have become the valets of a race which pretends to be superior, but which is nothing more than the modernized products of the rapacious Jew. What advantage, minimum tho it be, have we got from confederation?
>
> "We have worked hard, and it has all gone to enrich the Anglo-Saxons. We are already crusht by an enormous debt, and to-day they wish to impose by force a law as unconstitutional as it is anti-Canadian, which will send our sons and brothers to the European butchery like so many cattle.
>
> "And no one speaks of breaking this odious régime which binds us to the chariot-wheels of the conqueror. How sweet it would be to live in a Lower Canada separated from Upper Canada—yet subject as at present to the British Crown."

Another of the Montreal papers, also a French organ, *L'Idéal*

Catholique, goes a step further and openly preaches secession by advocating a French-speaking republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence, which would be in the happy position of being able to impose taxes on the exports of Ontario passing down the great river to the outside world. It says:

> "In many quarters it is being asked whether autonomy for Lower Canada could effectively help the French-Canadians spread through the English provinces of the west and Ontario.



THE MAN WHO WAS.

THE ANCIENT MARINER (Sir Wilfrid Laurier)—
"Alone, alone, all, all alone,
Alone on a wide, wide sea."
—*Daily News* (Toronto).

> "Our voices under autonomy would be indisputably stronger because more independent and less hampered by the shackles that our enemies might put upon us here by threatening us with severe penalties if we dare to speak too loudly or too strongly. It is one of the numerous faults of the English that they prefer to treat with a strange Power and accord to that Power what it demands when their own interests are at stake rather than to concede the slightest justice to a people with whom they live and whom the English in their foolish pride would like to make base slaves.
>
> "Free in our actions, fearing no more the Anglo-Saxon rancor, we could easily, under the régime of Lower Canada, make the majority in Ontario listen to reason.
>
> "We should have for this purpose some excellent means: the tariff, the customs duties, and the right of passage through our territory by our river and our railways, which we could, if need be, refuse to Upper Canada. . . . . . .
>
> "The time is come to change our tactics; to build no more upon the shifting sand, but upon a solid rock and to build a structure which will resist alike the blows of time and the attacks of our enemies."

The cry of revolution is raised by another French paper of the Province of Quebec, *La Liberté*, which says that conscription has shattered the confederation, and it proceeds:

> "Our rights, our laws, and our autonomy are running away like water. What will we be? Whither are we going? On what basis can we work to take back that which is ours? Have we become a thing instead of being some one? After nearly sixty years of unceasing strife, must we become, without a name, a unit without personality? We think not. We must rise. Who will rise first?"

The issue is serious, believes the London *Saturday Review*, which remarks:

> "It is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that there is a rift within the Dominion lute, which, unless firmness is shown, may easily widen into something disastrously like civil war. The Catholics of Quebec will not agree to conscription, because they will not admit they have a part or a lot in this war. They are led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
>
> "It is sad to see a great career like Laurier's sink in a cloud of clerical bigotry and parochial selfishness.
>
> "Those Canadian soldiers fighting in the war, who have suffered so heavily, may, on their return, make the French-Canadians pay for their shirking. It is a terrible prospect, which can only be avoided by firmness on the part of the Imperial and Dominion Government."

The Saturday Review has some hard words for the Catholic hierarchy in Quebec, and it is supported by the Montreal correspondent of the New York *Times*, who, commenting on the remarks of *La Croix* and *L'Idéal Catholique*, writes:

> "Under ordinary circumstances nobody would pay attention to such utterances as those which have appeared in *La Croix* and *L'Idéal Catholique*, but as both these organs are considered to be semiofficial organs of the archdiocese of Montreal, and as Archbishop Bruchesi has not seen fit to remonstrate with their editors—has, in fact, allowed the articles to pass without any comment—people here, Catholic and Protestant alike, are saying that the Archbishop, if he had not approved of the sentiments exprest, would assuredly have taken some action."

There is a section of the French-Canadian press, however, that is entirely favorable to conscription. For example, in the heart of Quebec itself we find the daily *Evénement* saying:

> "The very fact that a conscription measure was voted by Washington would be sufficient to justify the measure proposed for Ottawa. For just as it would have been mere foolishness to impose conscription on Canada when a frontier of three thousands miles separated us from a neutral country, so it would be lacking in dignity to allow the United States to put conscription into force unless the Canadian Government protected it against the defections of a part—the least desirable part—of its population. Now, the entry of the American Republic into the conflict will in all probability be the salvation of the Allied cause, and the least that a British colony could do would be to aid and second with all its strength the war-measures of that powerful country."

Meanwhile, we are told, the French-Canadians, or rather the rowdier element among them, are showing their opposition to conscription by mobbing returned and wounded soldiers. An example of this sort of thing occurred in Montreal when, at an anticonscription meeting called by the Mayor, Colonel Rexford and a wounded soldier were roughly handled by the crowd. According to the Montreal *Daily Star*, the Colonel protested against an inaccurate statement, and he thus recounts what followed:

> "He said a police constable ordered him to shut up, and he had. But the mob demanded his arrest, and while the police were escorting him to a street-car he was kicked many times. He drew the attention of the police to the fact that some one had kicked him in the leg, but the officer paid not the slightest attention to his complaint.
>
> "By the time the car was reached there were ten or twelve constables busy trying to keep the crowd back. After he succeeded in boarding the rear end of the car the conductor, he said, opened the front doors and allowed the mob to enter. Stones and other missiles were thrown at the car, and several windows were broken, and, notwithstanding that there were at least thirty police gathered by this time, no arrests were made."

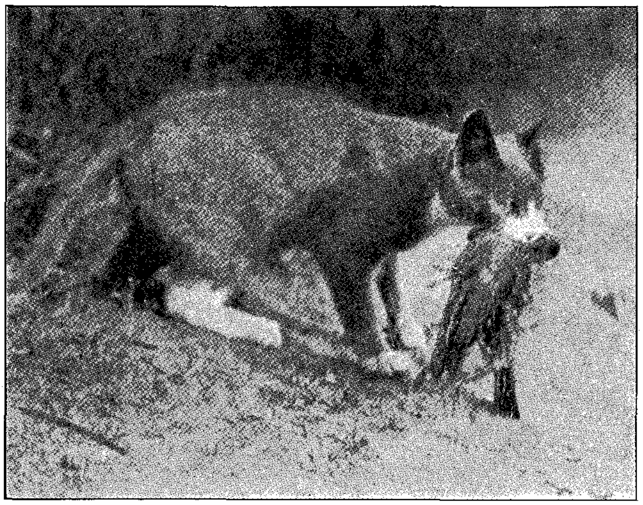
A PSEUDO-REVOLUTION IN GERMANY?—One of the most reliable of the Swiss papers, the *Gazette de Lausanne*, tells us to accept with the greatest caution any signs of revolution shown in Germany. In view of recent events in Germany, it is interesting to note that as far back as April 17 last it wrote:

> "We learn from a source that is generally trustworthy that the Germans on their part contemplate the possibility of having recourse to the stratagem of a pseudo-revolution. It has, we are informed, been decided in high quarters to excite the pity of the Allies, and to induce them to conclude an illusive peace by simulating an intention to introduce a régime of democratic liberalism in Germany. The supreme head of the state has been induced to promise temporary reforms of so radical a nature that the Allies could not help being imprest by them.
>
> "This metamorphosis of Germany would, of course, last only until a favorable peace had been concluded. As the memory of the war faded, Prussia would gradually revert to the old state of affairs, but the aim would have been achieved and Germany would have been saved by ephemeral concessions. We are assured that German agents are working actively and cleverly in the interest of the propagation of this great German plan."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

CATS AND CROP-FAILURE

THE IDEA that the cat may be a contributing cause to crop-failure may seem preposterous, but it is emphasized strongly by the state ornithologist of Massachusetts, Edward Howe Forbush, writing in *The Forecast* (New York, July). The connection, to be sure, is indirect, altho none the less real. Cats do not eat up the crops, but insects do; and cats eat birds, which would otherwise exterminate the insects. Hence we may have either of two combinations, crops and birds or cats and insects. Of these, Mr. Forbush quite reasonably prefers the former, even if it means that the pet cat will have to go. The number of cats in the United States is put by Frank M. Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History, at twenty-five millions, so that we might lose quite a few without missing them. The cats of New York State alone kill 3,500,000 birds annually. Mr. Forbush goes on:

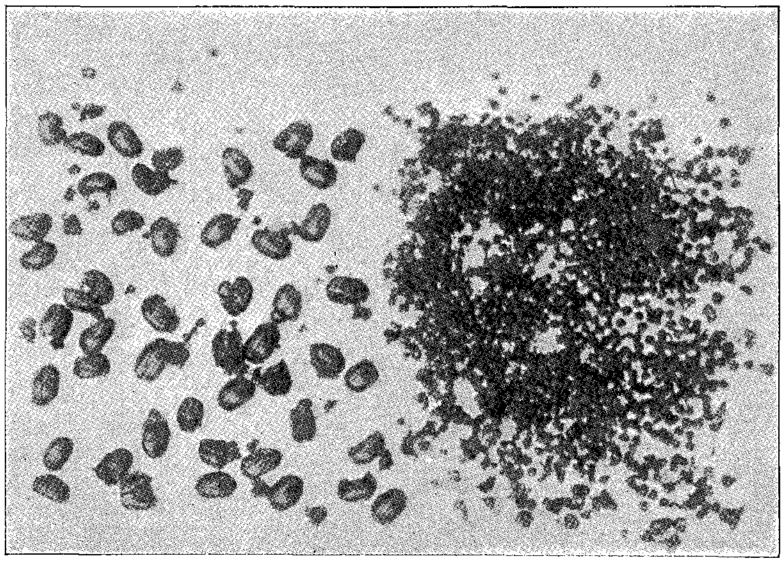


THE STRAY CAT CATCHES THE EARLY BIRD.

Vagabonds, or barn-cats, like this one, are a veritable scourge to bird-life. Yet some house-cats are almost as savage hunters.

"These facts amply prove that an increase of crop-destruction by insects has been closely associated with a decrease in the bird-population of the United States. Also that the number of these beneficently voracious creatures killed by hunting cats is much larger than most people suspect.

"Massachusetts and New York are prominent among the States in which efforts are being made to get exact reports on the bird-killing activities of cats. Numerous letters tell of cats killing from one bird a day in summer to thirteen or more—the latter number being one which can scarcely represent an average, even for a good hunter, but rather a high-water mark. A surprizing number of letters have come from owners devoted to some pet cat, who, nevertheless, manfully or womanfully confess that he or she can not keep it from killing birds, especially in the nesting season. . . . . . .



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Forecast Magazine," New York.

WHY CATS MAY CAUSE CROP-FAILURE.

Cats devour birds that eat countless harmful insects and keep down pestiferous weeds. Here are forty-eight potato-beetles and about two hundred and fifty weed-seeds found in a bob-white's crop. This does not include the contents of the stomach.

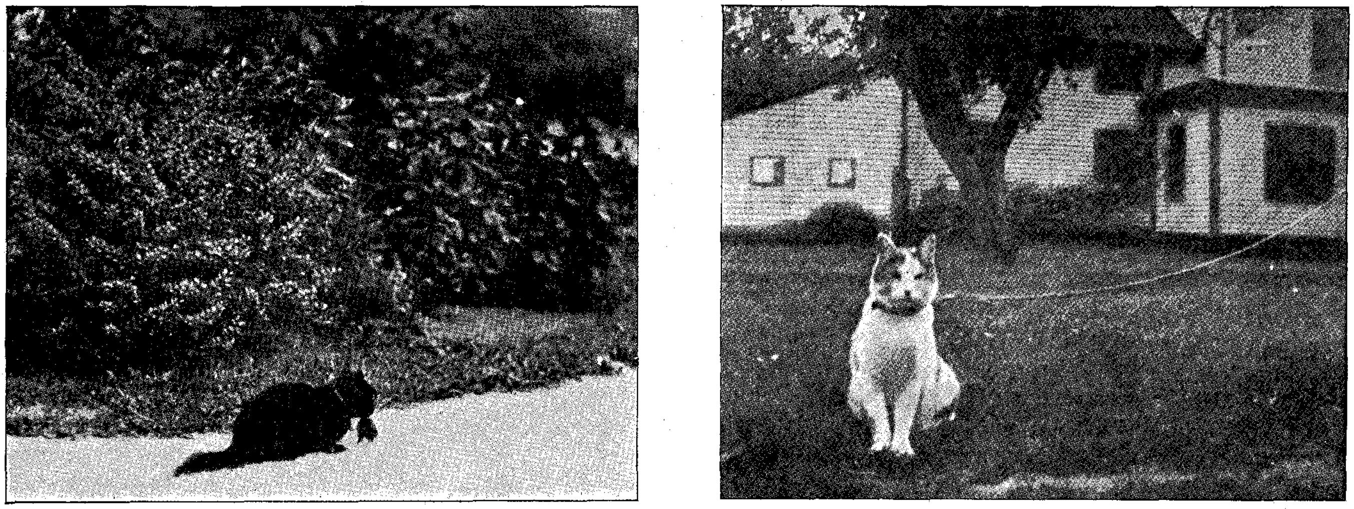
"It is a well-known fact that islands from which cats have been excluded become bird-paradises. Gardiner's Island, New York, where no cats are allowed, is famous for its large population of birds. . . .

"Now, just what does it mean to us to have these great numbers of birds slaughtered? The stomachs of many thousands of birds of many species have been examined by the Biological Survey. We have reports on 13,992 such examinations before us, and thousands more are indicated. It has been found that of the species represented none of the smaller land-birds, excepting, perhaps, the English sparrow, but not excepting even the crow, does more harm than good by its food habits. Many feed largely upon different varieties of caterpillars—those truly insatiate devourers of green plant-food, while the majority feed chiefly upon destructive insects, especially during the periods of nesting and molting. The food of different species observed has been found to include from as low as thirteen to as high as ninety-seven per cent. injurious insects or noxious weed-seeds, and even where cultivated fruits and grain were found they existed in most cases only in a ratio utterly negligible in proportion to the good done by the total food-consumption of the bird in question."

Legislation to suppress the cat, while allowing it to be kept as a pet, has been proposed in several States. In most cases this provides for the issuing of licenses, usually at a low fee—only 25 cents in New York. Unlicensed cats, then, would, of course, be destroyed, and the official cat-catcher would take his place with the dog-catcher as an object of popular execration. We read again:

"It is impossible to think that anything but good could come of the very moderate laws proposed—for in every instance the movement must meet and be modified by the views of cat-lovers, so that there is no chance of any drastic or cruel law being enacted in any part of the United States. By proper legislation, the wild cat of the country which kills so many invaluable birds, would be controlled, the cruelty of thoughtless people would be checked, and the miserable stray cat of the city, which carries infection about with it, would disappear.

"This last is one of the greatest gains which may be expected from cat-regulation. Even the best-cared-for cats are known to be carriers of disease-germs, yet many prefer to take their chance of resisting infection rather than give up their beloved comrade, the dog, and their dainty tyrant, the cat. But if the well-cared-for pet, bathed and kept as much from all filth as his nature will permit, is acknowledged to be in some degree a danger, what



This pet Angora, with six bells on its collar, runs free and has caught a young cat-bird. It has a hunting record of thirty-two birds during one nesting season and twenty-eight the next.

This big cat is kept tethered to an overhead wire every summer near his Connecticut home. He seems to enjoy life, according to his owner, and the birds are safe unless they venture too near.

A HINT TO LOVERS OF BOTH BIRDS AND CATS.

of the stray cat? What of the prowler from garbage-can to garbage-can, the hider in dusty corners, the sick, mangy, bathless cat? Such cats are a shame to our cities and a menace to our children—especially to the children of the poor, who, unchecked, catch, fondle, tease, and torment the wretched creatures.

"The cat-owners, resident in licensed and non-licensed States alike, can greatly assist in the preservation of birds by a careful supervision of their pets. The cat should invariably be kept in at night, and confined until seven or eight in the morning, so that the birds will have finished their first and most absorbed hunger-hunt of the day. If it is necessary to put the cat out in the early morning, it may be leashed to a light trolley. If the cat is known to be a bird-hunter, it should not be allowed at large at all. Even cats with no such reputation should be restrained during the season when there are young birds about. . . . . . .

"If you must keep a cat, feed it well, restrict its liberty at nesting time and at hours when birds are hunting for food. Keep it indoors after dark. The female cat with several hungry nurslings will go to any limit to secure food for herself and for them, and, later, from purely savage instincts will instruct her offspring in bird-slaughter. It is the most humane action to drown most female kittens at birth and to restrict the home-supply to one healthy, well-cared-for, inoffensive Tom."

INVISIBILITY PATENTED IN GERMANY

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED by those who have read the earlier stories of H. G. Wells that his "invisible man" attained to that distinction by discovering a method of rendering the refractive index of his body to light precisely the same as that of the atmosphere. As his body did not reflect light at any of its surfaces, external or internal, the rays went directly through it. It was perfectly transparent, and therefore invisible. A process for preparing museum specimens on this plan, and making them so translucent that the details of the skeleton are visible through the skin and flesh, has been patented in Germany. Probably we shall not yet have an invisible man by this process, for the specimen must be totally immersed in certain liquids; but, according to *The Publishers' Circular* (London, June 2), we have progressed as far as a transparent rat!

"The Patents Court . . . has just revealed the astonishing fact that a Leipzig bookseller, Hermann Streller, of 32A, Langestrasse, has patented a process for using the refraction of light to look through organic bodies, which seems, according to a doctor from the South Kensington Natural History Museum, to issue in the phenomenon of a transparent rat! We do not know whether there is any literary significance in the fact that Leipzig is only about a hundred miles from

Hamelin Town in Brunswick
By famous Hanover city.

Anyhow, the Trustees of the British Museum (South Kensington Natural History Section) applied to the Controller on Thursday for license to use the German patent 8,621 of 1909, in the name of Streller, which asserts a sure process 'for rendering organic and inorganic bodies transparent and translucent' by the employment of the refraction of light.

"Dr. S. F. Harmer, F.R.S., from the Natural History Museum, declared the process was a remarkable one. It offered peculiar advantages for the study of the internal structure of animals. You could take a rat and prepare it in a certain way, put it in certain solutions specified, and it would become extremely transparent, so that you could see the details of the skeleton through the skin and muscles. He desired to make use of the process at the South Kensington Museum. The general principle of making objects transparent by putting them in liquids of suitable refractory indices they knew about before the patent, and the patentee could not claim any patent rights in general scientific principles. . . . The particular details of some of these processes were new. The authorities wished to employ them partly for preparing objects to be exhibited to the public and partly for study purposes. Dr. Harmer was not sure that all the chemical substances could be obtained at the present time. Some of them were complicated bodies which were made in Germany. The processes were probably capable of use for commercial purposes. If, for instance, a farmer had a sample of seed, and wished to examine the quality of the seed, or see whether it was internally attacked by insects or disease, it was quite possible that the seed should be made transparent in this way, and it would be a convenient method of judging of its goodness.

"The patentee states the principle in this way: An object with a certain index of refraction attains the property of transparency if placed in a liquid having a corresponding index of refraction. If a particular tissue or constituent is to be examined the index of refraction of the solution must have particular reference to the index of refraction of the particular organic constituent. . . . . .

"Bodies need to be prepared in certain ways, such as by having gases, air, or water removed by an air-pump so that the saturation takes place in a vacuum. For the removal of water a preliminary treatment of the body with alcohol, benzol, or the like may be carried out.

"In some cases liquids may be chosen which, by virtue of their index of refraction, cause certain parts or groups of the body to disappear, so to speak, and thereby bring other parts the more prominently into view.

"Dr. Harmer added that Professor Spalteholz, in his book, stated that a license must be obtained for the purely commercial use of the patent, but its employment for scientific preparation and educational purposes was in another case. The purely scientific use of the process remained free.

"The Controller of Patents, Mr. Temple Franks, said this almost seemed to obviate the necessity for a license. There was also the question whether the patent was good, since it seemed to endeavor to patent the use of general scientific principles. There was the further fact that this was wanted for a Government and public institution. He would look into the matter. It sounded like a fairy-tale."

TO TEACH WOMEN RAILROAD WORK

THE IMPORTANCE of beginning at once to educate women to do many duties hitherto done by men is urged by an editorial writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, June). The one feature that stands out in letters and reports from British sources, the writer tells us, is the message that we must conserve our man-power for military purposes by every possible means. He says:

"Our ally across the Atlantic has learned this lesson through bitter experience and at a cost that is beyond reckoning. Every British industry, not least among which appears the tramways, has been caught in the maelstrom of reorganization necessitated when whole nations go under arms. Only those who have been through this can realize what it means and what inevitably comes in its wake.

"To quote from one of our friends in London, 'the great thing for you to bear in mind is that if America organizes an army of millions to make munitions as well as fight in self-defense (or whatever this war may develop into as far as America is concerned) there will be in your country, just as in our country, a great depletion of labor in all industrial circles, including the tramways. Keeping solely to the tramway business and leaving aside all other industries, the one thing that should enter into your calculations is the education of women to fill almost every job now occupied by men. You will have to educate your women first of all to be conductors and then drivers, to be car-cleaners and switchboard attendants and operatives of all kinds around the power-houses and car-sheds. There is practically nothing that men did in the past, in connection with our tramways, that women are not doing now with, perhaps, the single exception of stoking furnaces—and women may even be trained for that before the war is finished. Remember, it takes time to do this, and tho you are not suffering from a depletion of men at present, it is possible that you will be in a year's time. If you have no trained women to fill these vacant positions, then the industry must get into trouble. Doubtless the innovation of working women will be opposed as it has been in this country, but you must be prepared for that and must start on a broad campaign of education covering the situation that your country faces. Unless that is done—and done very thoroughly—there will be much obstruction, augmented in your particular case, I have no doubt, by hostile and pacifist elements.'

"American electric-railway companies want to be fully prepared to supply the service which will be needed of them during the war, but the conditions now prevailing are unparalleled in our history. There is nothing in the past of our own country to guide managers in what they should do, because during the Civil War both armies and railways were far smaller than they are in these days. But the message conveyed by the words just quoted is clear enough. Railway companies can well listen to the voice of practical experience from abroad and act promptly upon the advice given."

ALCOHOL AS A FOOD

THAT ALCOHOL has any food-value has been strenuously denied. And yet Dr. Bernard Fantus, professor of pharmacology in the University of Illinois College of Medicine, assures us that we can not doubt its status as a food. The fact, however, that a substance has food-value does not necessarily make it good to eat; for it may also have injurious qualities that overbalance its nutritive uses. So it is with alcohol, says Dr. Fantus, writing in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, July 7). It "can not be considered a useful food for healthy persons." Taken with plenty of other food it is useless, while enough of it alone to make a square meal would be poisonous. Only in cases of starvation, where no other food is available, will Dr. Fantus allow that it might be useful—possibly also with fever patients, especially those of impaired digestion. Of the desirability of using it as a tonic in convalescence he is more than doubtful. The foe of alcohol who begins by regarding Dr. Fantus as its friend, because he acknowledges its status as a food, will be apt to change his mind before finishing the article. We read:

"That alcohol is a food can not be doubted. Over ninety per cent. of it oxidizes in the tissues, each gram yielding over seven calories. Thus it has a higher caloric value than protein or carbohydrate. That it can replace fat and carbohydrate to a certain extent has been definitely proved. This effect might be useful during starvation. When, however, food is taken in abundance, alcohol is not only superfluous as a nutriment, but positively harmful. It is by burdening the system with excess of food that beer produces the bloated, flabby-fat caricature of humanity; it is in this way probably that wine favors the development of gout. But the worst of it is that alcohol is a poison at the same time. To take enough calories in the form of liquor to represent a square meal, one would have to drink enough to make one dead drunk. Habitual consumption of it, no doubt, frequently contributes to the evolution of arteriosclerosis and of degeneration of the parenchyma and overgrowth of the connective tissue of the various important organs of the body, most especially of the liver and the kidney, tho the extent of its cooperation in the development of hepatic cirrhosis, chronic interstitial nephritis, and myocarditis is not yet fully established. It is certain that alcohol can not be considered a useful food for healthy persons. With the drunkard, the food-value of alcohol becomes greater in proportion to the degree to which he develops tolerance to its intoxicating qualities. Owing to the deranged condition of his stomach, which makes it impossible for him to digest in comfort enough of other food, he becomes more and more dependent on the liquor, which not only helps him to digest his food, but also serves as a food itself.

"In fever, alcohol is oxidized to a much greater extent than by

WOMEN NOW DO MEN'S WORK ON MANY RAILWAYS: THESE ARE EMPLOYED IN THE ERIE'S BUFFALO CAR-SHOPS.

the same person at normal temperature. Hence its food-value might be of consideration in fever patients, especially in cases in which digestion is very much impaired. . . . Whether or not liquor thus used would lessen resistance to infection can not be answered in the light of our present knowledge. It is well known, of course, that drunkards give a much poorer resistance to infection than the abstainer. This might, however, be due to the tissue damage produced by the previous use of the liquor. The rule that a narcotic drug habitué should not be deprived of the drug his system demands, when serious sickness overtakes him, should no doubt be applied here. When a drunkard has pneumonia, it is a poor time to attempt to break him of the liquor habit. It is just in such cases that liquor may be life-saving."

ARE THERE IMMORTAL ORGANISMS?

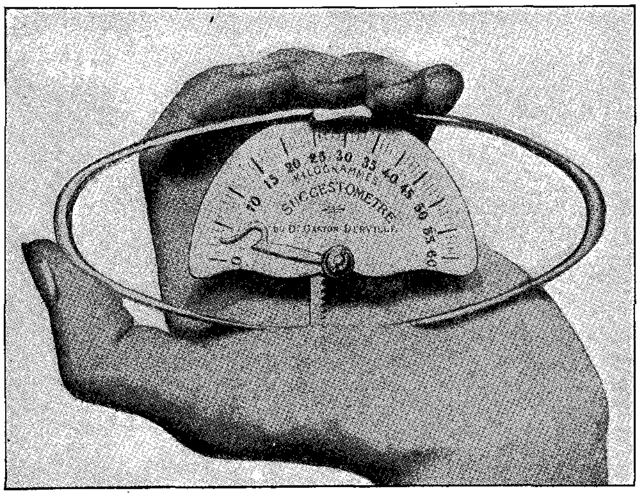
AMONG THE PROTOZOANS, primitive and simple animal organisms, reproduction is chiefly by division, each animal splitting up into two or more. This act is hardly equivalent to the death of the original animal, which may properly be said to be still alive, tho in two or more units instead of one. Each of these units, in time, splits again, so that the creature's original substance continues to exist. If this keeps on indefinitely, the organism may be said to be immortal, and this was the conclusion of the earlier biologists. About thirty years ago, however, the French biologist Maupas announced that he had proved that this reproduction by splitting could not go on forever. In time, whether weeks or months, the creature grew old and could no longer split up into new units, but died like any other organism. If they did not occasionally also reproduce by conjugation, like other animals, the race would therefore automatically die out. That this was necessarily the case has been since believed by biologists until very recently, when experiments proved that by treating the organisms with care they could be kept alive and showed no signs of dying, or even of aging. So far as actual "immortality" goes, of course that is insusceptible of direct proof; but we may at least say that the splitting process goes on up to thousands of generations, without perceptible sign of weakening, and that there seems to be no reason why it should not continue indefinitely. A writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 2–9) tells of interesting experiments by an American and by a Russian scientist tending to prove the "potential immortality" of *Infusoria*. Both made observations covering several years, both use the same media, and both reached the same results. We read:

"The experiments of the American biologist Woodruff are particularly striking. He made cultures of *Infusoria* for seven years, from 1907 to 1914, and obtained more than 4,500 generations by successive division, with no intervention of conjugation. The *Infusoria* thus possest a sort of 'potential immortality' and might have reproduced themselves indefinitely by this asexual method. The interest of the question from the point of view of biologic philosophy is quite evident. Later, a well-known Russian biologist, Metalnikoff, began a long series of experiments, whose results he has just announced.

"The nutritive medium employed by both Metalnikoff and Woodruff was an infusion of hay or a weak solution of beef extract; starting with an isolated organism, he obtained twenty *Infusoria*, which were the starting-points of twenty independent cultures. Each was bred alone on an empty slide. Every day the nutritive medium was renewed, the number of divisions of the *Infusoria* was noted, and, to prevent conjugation, only a single organism was then left in each culture. At present the cultures have been going on for eight years, tho the number of generations is not so high as in Woodruff's experiments, which may be explained by difference in climatic conditions, or perhaps by racial peculiarities of the organisms. Metalnikoff has drawn curves of the speed of reproduction of his *Infusoria*. He notes particularly that in the early years the number of generations obtained decreased yearly, being 413 in 1912, 397 in 1913, 393 in 1914, and 258 in 1915. It might be thought that this was due to progressive decrease in the energy of reproduction; but since the beginning of 1916 the speed has again increased, and at the end of that year it had reached a higher point than at the outset—490 generations. Metalnikoff's results have thus confirmed Woodruff's. But one may imagine what prodigies of patience will be necessary to carry experiments of such a nature to a successful termination."

THE SUGGESTOMETER

ARE YOU EASILY INFLUENCED by suggestion? Or do you, on the contrary, take a well-founded pride in the independence of your judgment and the firmness of your will? You can easily decide the matter of your degree of sensibility to suggestion or hypnotic influence by means of a clever little device known as Dr. Durville's Suggestometer. Dr. Durville does not hesitate to declare that fully 80 per cent. of the population are strongly susceptible to suggestion, and undertakes to prove it by the experiments he has made with the aforesaid instrument.



MERELY A SUGGESTION

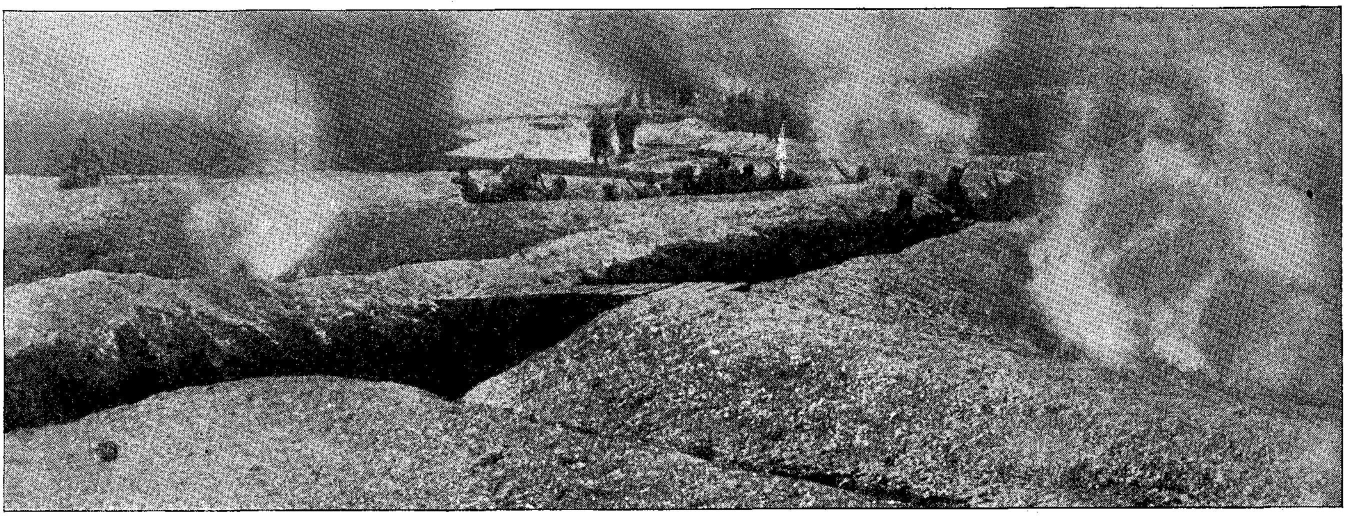
May make you lose your grip as measured by this device.

This consists merely of a simple dynamometer composed of an elliptical spring of round wire, of suitable size to be held easily between the fingers and the palm of the hand, and bearing a dial and indicator. The compression of the spring when gript in the hand is transmitted to the semicircular dial, which is graduated in kilograms from 0 to 60, by means of a rack and pinion.

The subject of the experiment grasps the apparatus and compresses it as much as possible, whereupon the strength of his grip is immediately registered on the dial. He is then allowed to rest for a few minutes. Dr. Durville then makes certain magnetic passes upon his arm and then assures him impressively that he is now unable to exert any pressure upon the spring, since his arm has quite lost its strength. The subject then attempts to compress the spring a second time. It is stated that out of a hundred persons eighty will immediately respond to the suggestion and find themselves unable to exert any muscular strength; they have literally "lost their grip." The remaining twenty respond more slowly. At the rear of the dial is a "scale of suggestibility," by means of which people are divided into five categories, according to their degree of sensibility to magnetic passes, as shown by the degree of strength with which they can combat the suggestion given. *La Science et la Vie* (Paris), from which we borrow the description of the suggestometer, says:

"In the same manner one can also increase or diminish at will the muscular strength of persons subjected to these experiments. The suggestometer also serves to measure the degree of nervousness of invalids, and thus allows the attending physician to observe the progress of their malady under the influence of the magnetic treatment of Dr. Durville."

LETTERS AND ART

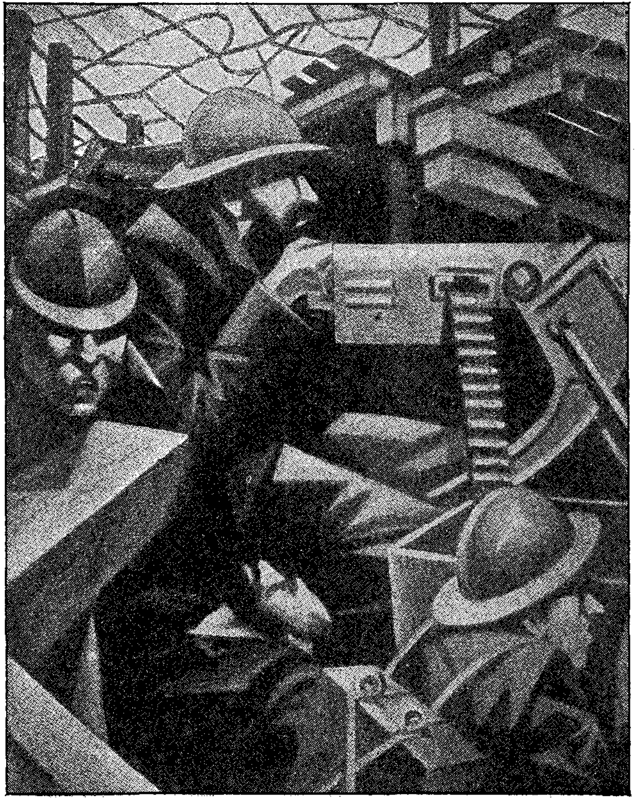


Pictorial Press.

WAR-PHOTOGRAPHS ARE SOMETIMES EXTRAORDINARY.

WAR TRANSFORMING ENGLISH ARTISTS

NEVER BEFORE IN HISTORY, says Mr. Laurence Binyon, the English art-critic, has a war provoked among people in general, people with no cravings for art in their daily lives, a desire for art. They seem, he declares, to be crying out to all the sister arts, poetry and painting, music and sculpture, to express for them the great realities of the struggle. It may be, he thinks, just "because of the nightmare character of the modern battle-field" that there is all the more a "craving for something firm for the mind to cling to." Mr. Binyon, writing in *The New Statesman* (London) of the work of certain English artists who have shown especial interpretative power in dealing with battle, speaks of the comment of an observant Frenchman on the aspect of the battle-torn country. "It is no longer pathetic or sad," he said, "it is so far gone in ugliness. The brutal pounding and smashing of all that has feature or meaning had left nothing for the mind to respond to, only a nightmare oppression of unrelatedness." If our imaginations were more vivid, Mr. Binyon observes, "we should be appalled by the amount of senseless waste and destruction disguised in the most comfortable times of peace; but war, and especially this war, drags the fact up to the surface and flings it hard in our faces, so that we sometimes feel as if this were the only thing in war and the whole truth about it." If it were really all, Mr. Binyon avers that "art could have little traffic with such madness," and here not only the visions of Mr. Muirhead Bone and Mr. Nevinson enter in, but the subject is such that even the camera does not fail to record and interpret it:

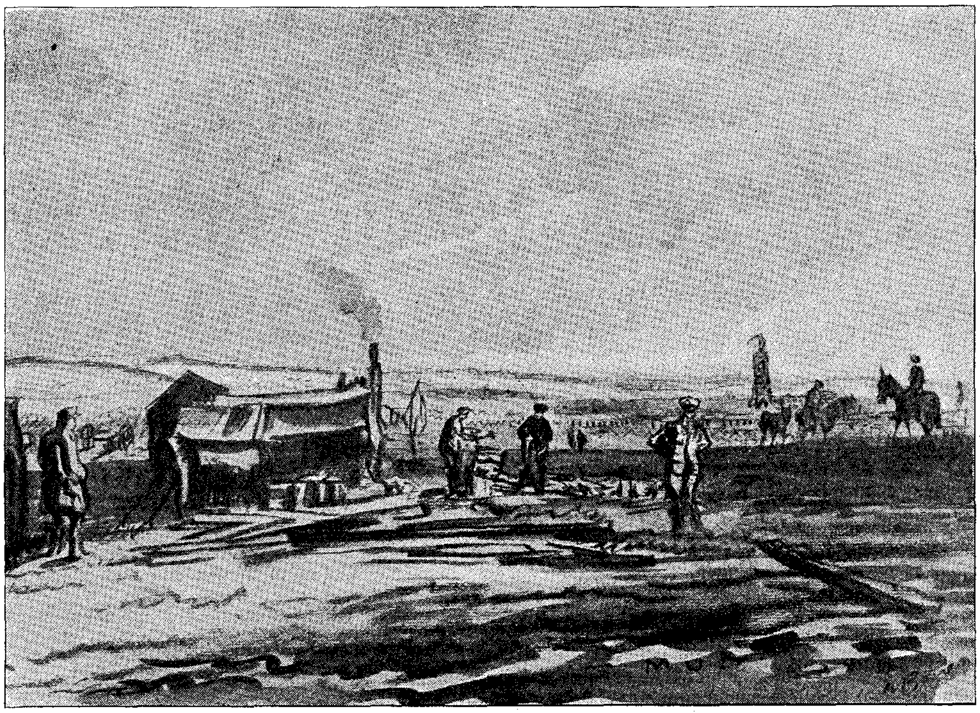


A NEVINSON STUDY OF THE TRENCHES.

He is said to picture the strange world of war as enslaving men in a terrific machine of their own making.

> "For the photographs sometimes are extraordinary. What movement, attitude, gesture, the camera may discover at a random moment! A Michelangelo might even see in the obliteration of the landscape—the background churned to mere chaos—a welcome absence of distraction from the real business, the actions and passions of men, with which heroic art is concerned. . . . . .
>
> "What more does Mr. Muirhead Bone communicate in his drawings of the British front? Lieut. Handley-Read's vision is more or less passive, and its similarity to the vision of every-day life, the practical vision of the average educated man, is what gives his drawings a wide appeal. Mr. Muirhead Bone's vision is altogether subtler and more searching. His eye is for the essential, and his hand translates his vision in a pregnant shorthand. His mastery of landscape draftsmanship is extraordinary. His sense for a building as something having a life of its own is one of his distinctive gifts, and it has inspired him with admirable drawings. Mr. Bone remains always the calm and detached spectator. He sits down before the scene of war as before any other landscape. His Rembrandt-like method, with its abstinence from all color but a sepia wash, leaves the mind free and helps imagination. Yet one can't help

wishing him more perturbable. This masterly observation seems at times adequate only to the surface of the scene. But what artist, in whatever medium, could ever be adequate to the whole monstrous reality of the battle-field? To take a detail—the mud. Mr. Bone gives us just a hint of the Flanders mud; but all that it means to the fighting men, the terrible power of brute elemental slime matched against sensitive and intelligent human beings—I suppose only something corresponding to a chapter of Dickens or Hugo at their best could give any real conception of that. And perhaps it is beyond all pictorial means."



"MR. BONE GIVES US JUST A HINT OF THE FLANDERS MUD."

Mr. Nevinson, "when he paints war," we read, "is very much inside it." His pictures give, at least to Mr. Binyon, "the impression of one fascinatedly immersed in that strange world of war, a world as of men enslaved to a terrific machine of their own making, which has absorbed into itself the youth of this country and reacted upon them in such a diversity of ways." We read further:

"And in painting it he found his cubism come in handy. Cubism is a kind of 'forming fours' applied to art; and if life were all forming fours the cubists would be splendidly vindicated. But, indeed, these last two years life has become—for hundreds of thousands of young men—a process of forming themselves into straight lines, squares, and angles—no cubist like the drill-sergeant!—with a far-off object in view; and this process of melting into an apparently insane machinery, not as a game or a business, but as the very end and cause of one's existence, might well seem to require a special kind of art to express it. . . . . . .

"What a contrast to the typical battle-pictures of the past! They seem absurdly unreal to us now, like a stage-battle in Shakespeare; and we are so surfeited with war's horrors that we are determined to regard any other side of it as detestable humbug. All the same, the physical exultation of power and movement and danger is a thing that exists still in war, and it is as idle to deny it as to deny the horrors. There comes into my mind a picture by Géricault, which was exhibited in London some years ago, and which ought to have been acquired for the nation; it is now at Johannesburg.

"In that 'Passage du Ravin' Géricault exprest the exultation of passionate movement, but also he exprest something of the soul of the armies of France a century ago; and I think they never forgot, in all their conquests, that their strength and their glory originated in the challenging idea of liberty which had brought all the enemies of liberty against them and won their first astonishing victories. Who will paint for us the spirit of our splendid new army?"

A NEW GERMAN "STRAFE"

TIRED OF "STRAFING" ENGLAND as a whole, the Germans, or a fraction of them, are descending to particulars. It is the literature of England that is to be punished, and prizes are offered by the senate of the University of Jena for the best lashes. English literature is not to be punished just for living, as the nation itself seemed to stand under Germany's displeasure, but for "cant and hypocrisy." Students are particularly directed to concentrate on these two qualities. This new Battle of the Books, according to Mr. Charles Whibley, writing in *The Daily Mail* (London), "throws a pleasant light upon the mental processes of the Huns," which he proceeds to *strafe* in the most sanguinary style. The senate, so he quotes, offers a prize for an "investigation, from a historical and psychological standpoint, of the charge that hypocrisy and cant, as well as the personification of the hypocrite, are to be found in English literature, especially since the Elizabethan era." It will be seen that they thus, by setting time limits, save their faces and also Shakespeare, whom they have adopted into their own Pantheon. The terms in which the prize is offered help us, in Mr. Whibley's view, to estimate the value of German scholarship. He does not seem to regard it with any noticeable sympathy:

"The aspiring investigator is told what to look for before he begins his search. What he is after is 'cant and hypocrisy,' and the more he finds the better chance he will have of wearing the bays. If 'cant and hypocrisy' be not there, obviously they must be invented, and whatever be the result of the competition, it will not be in vain, for it lets us look from a 'psychological standpoint' at Germany's naked soul.

"Despite her pretended love of learning, Germany cares, after all, only for what is called 'propaganda.' Knowledge for its own sake, the one touchstone of scholarship, seems ridiculous in her eyes. Prussia's favorite historian, Treitschke, was ordered to bend the annals of the past to Prussia's aggrandizement, and he did it without regard to truth or decency. And the result is that his works are already classed among the curiosities of literature. 'Herr Houston Kammerdiener,' the Court flunkey of alien blood, is in still worse case. He wrote a history of the world to order, and basked for a moment in the Kaiser's smiles. To-day his history is discredited universally, and since not even Germany loves the traitor, he will be a laughing-stock to those whom he has served for hire, as he has long been a thing of contempt for the country which unhappily gave him birth."

Mr. Whibley foresees that the ingenious youth of Jena University, "animated by an unholy passion to stand well with its Government," will doubtless "do its best to falsify and betray the masterpieces of English literature"—

"It will not understand them. How should it, when it looks upon foreign languages as a means to make an income and to glorify the power of Prussia?

"We can imagine them sitting at their desks, the ambitious youths of Jena. The prize, which may mean success for life, and even the wry smile of the All-Highest, dangles above their head. And before them lie the masterpieces of English literature, which they are in duty bound to read with silent respect, especially as in their own poor records they have nothing to match it withal. And what do they grub for? And where shall they grub for it? Is it in the noble harmonies of Milton, the 'god-gifted organ voice of England,' that they will seek for hypocrisy? Shall they find cant in the elegant, debonair comedy of the Restoration, which, in happy forgetfulness of the Puritans, threw to the winds all the ancient restraints? Does Wycherly personify the hypocrite, or Congreve, or Vanbrugh? Alas for the satisfaction of German malice! It is not in these dramatists that the students of Jena will discover that which their professors bid them. And he who would win the prize must needs look elsewhere.

"Nor will they who hunt hypocrisies as dogs hunt truffles find an ample field for their researches in our Augustan age. Alexander Pope, who lasht his contemporaries with the ready scourges of his wit, will not, I fear, minister to the eager vanity of the Huns. And who shall accuse Swift of cant—Swift who laid bare without ruth or remorse the pitiful follies of mankind? Nor will the aspiring young *Boche* find comfort for his soul in the masterpieces of Fielding, the first and still the greatest of our novelists. And I can not advise the youthful researchers of Jena to waste their precious hours in the study of Dr. Johnson. That stern punisher of humbug will not reassure them in their superstitions nor help them to compose the falsehoods which are soothing to the vanity and the envy of their envenomed Kaiser."

Mr. Whibley rather pities the after-state of these investigators of Jena, for he sees that "wherever they seek in the annal of our poetry and prose they will find nothing which should not bring the blush of shame to their cheeks." Yet they need not despair, he says, if hypocrisy is the object of their search:

"The youthful Hun need not trouble to look abroad; he need not be at pains to decipher a gracious language which is not easily intelligible for him. He may even leave literature, with which he has never been upon intimate terms, gravely alone. He has but to stay at home and scan the sayings and doings of his contemporaries. For three years his countrymen have afforded the world such a spectacle of hypocrisy as will never fade from the minds of men. We have witnessed to-day the edifying sight of those who butchered Belgians shedding German tears at the thought of Constantine's discomfort.

"And as we cast our memory back we may collect as many masterpieces of cant as will fill a museum. The heroes who sank the *Lusitania* and struck a medal to commemorate the murder of women and children pretend a grievance if a single hair in the head of a submarine commander is ruffled. And they who wept over the sorrows of Karlsruhe do not scruple to kill the poor innocents gathered in an English school, and to boast incontinently that they have 'dropt bombs upon the fort of London.' Let them, therefore, turn aside their eyes from England and her poets and study the cant of their own statesmen and soldiers. For where their greed and their malice are, there are their hypocrisies also."

WHERE COLLEGE-TRAINING FAILED

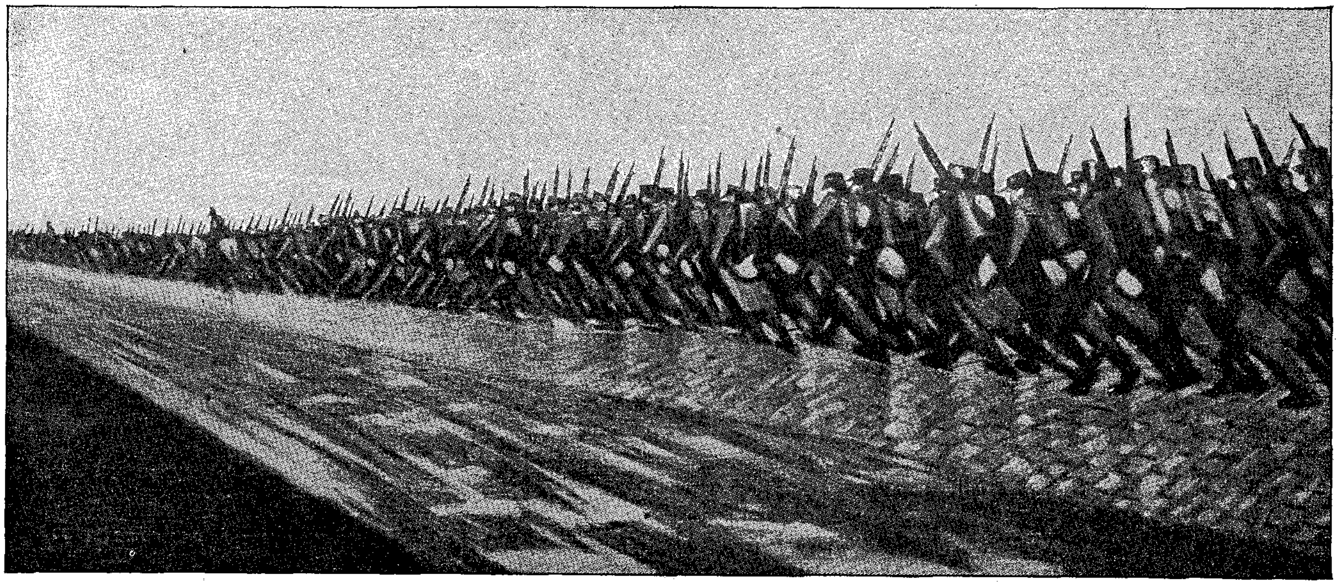
THE EMERGENCY OF WAR has justified many of the charges brought against intercollegiate athletics in the past ten years. This is the declaration of a college president, William T. Foster, of Reed College, who echoes the words the president of Williams made on an earlier occasion to this effect: "We are annually graduating a few men of extraordinary athletic ability and many men of undeveloped intellectual power. In athletics a few only are highly trained, the majority not at all." Dr. Foster, speaking at the National Education Association held in Portland, Ore., emphasizes his contention by rehearsing the general experience in the college world at large in enlisting the students for military service. As reported by the New York *Evening Post*, his words are:

"The experiences of the past three months in raising an army have driven this truth home as never before. The first call of the Government was for thousands of college students and recent graduates to enter at once the training-camps for officers. The immediate need was for men with minds and bodies disciplined by persistent physical training, under trained leaders, and by regular participation in rigorous athletic games. There were not enough available intercollegiate athletes to meet 20 per cent. of the need. Thousands of the college seniors and recent graduates were unable to pass the physical examinations. The universities and colleges had not adequately provided this part of their preparation.

"A majority of these men had been without incentives and equipment for athletic training. Statistics furnished the National Collegiate Athletic Association by 143 universities and colleges engaged in intercollegiate athletics show that only about 17 per cent. of the total male students participated in the games, and that not half the students in these institutions engage in any form of systematic or organized exercise. Of these institutions, all of which promote intercollegiate athletics, 37 per cent. are reported as 'doing nothing to foster and encourage the types of physical exercise and healthful recreation that a student is likely to use in after-college life.'

"These colleges spend about sixty times as much money for each member of an intercollegiate team as they spend for the games of each of the other students. Thus our universities, taken as a whole, have failed to conduct their athletics in such a way as to achieve all that the nation has a right to expect of our universities as agencies for national defense."

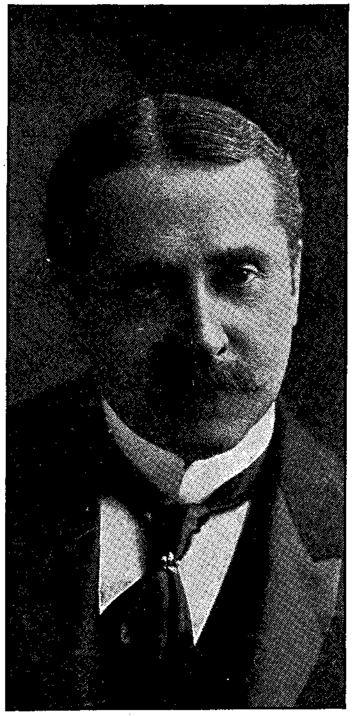
Dr. Foster is also quoted as saying that the only policy through which a college can meet its obligations as an agency of national defense is to have no intercollegiate games, but inexpensive athletics in moderation for all students, especially for those that most need them.



WAR-SCENE BY AN ENGLISH ARTIST, NEVINSON, WHOSE CUBISM "IS A KIND OF 'FORMING FOURS' APPLIED TO ART."

BECAUSE HE CREASED HIS TROUSERS

THAT AN ACTOR, when he dies, should be remembered more for a fashion he set than for his art must seem one of the ironies of fate. It is observed that Herbert Kelcey first wore creased trousers on the stage and set the fashion that has become well-nigh universal among men. Up to that time trousers were worn loose and baggy, says the New York *Morning Telegraph.* At the old Lyceum in Fourth Avenue more than twenty years ago, Mr. Kelcey, in a society drama, appeared with creases running the full length of his trousers-legs, and immediately the best-drest men in New York followed his example. The crease, however, was really a symbol of a period in the New York theater that, now that the last survival has gone, seems to the Brooklyn *Eagle* as "the most nearly idyllic" that New York has ever known. For reasons connected with this idea *The Eagle* thinks Mr. Kelcey will be "more widely missed by gray-haired theatergoers in New York than many a man of greater achievement would be." For—



HERBERT KELCEY,

A matinée idol of the eighties and nineties.

"That little theater flourished for a decade in the '80s and '90s. The theater then was solely a place of amusement. Ibsen was a vaguely unpleasant name blown over the sea; Pinero was known as the author of comedies like 'Sweet Lavender,' and people did not think of taking from the stage ideas about anything more serious than manners and clothes. The houses to which fashionable people went were fashionable theaters and had certain conventions of social correctness which did not apply to the big popular houses. Where those conventions prevailed you could be reasonably certain that nothing on the stage would shock 'the young person.' Wallack's, at Thirteenth Street, and Daly's were fashionable, each in its turn, but for ten or a dozen years the little Lyceum, under Daniel Frohman, held preeminence in that respect, and it acquired a regular patronage which was less formal than subscriptions to the opera, but assembled the same sort of people.

"With that audience Herbert Kelcey and Georgia Cayvan were very great favorites. They were the leading man and woman, and played lovers together in a succession of well-bred little comedies, all of which have gone to the limbo of forgotten things—unless it may be Pinero's 'Amazons.' That created a sensation because the actresses wore bloomers in a gymnasium scene! You see it really was Arcadia. Kelcey was a gentleman by birth, according to the English standard, and he always looked like a gentleman and acted like a gentleman on the stage. That, with quite a strong personal charm, was the ground of his popularity, and it is his best claim to remembrance. If he had not greatness he had good taste, and his career carried over into a period in which good taste became a distinction."

In recalling his career, the New York *Times* notes that for the long period of thirty-five years Mr. Kelcey was popular with audiences as a leading man. Altho never a star in the conventional acceptance of the term, we are told, he was always a prominent figure in any cast, especially when casts were less dependent on stars. Born in England, where he first acted, he was introduced to the American stage in 1882 by Lester Wallack. From that time until last December, when he became ill during his engagement in "Polyanna," Mr. Kelcey was continuously before the American public. In *The Times* Mr. Daniel Frohman is reported as saying that Mr. Kelcey was not only an excellent actor but also one of the most delightful men he had ever been associated with in the theater. "He was loyal, conscientious, and always played at his best," according to Mr. Frohman, "and was a general favorite with every member of the company."

ARMY-SINGING NEEDED

A WAR-REVELATION of no minor importance is the discovery that while Americans can sing they can not sing together. Unlike Europeans, we have had few folk-songs near our heart to prompt us to choral singing, and what tunes we do know we whistle and applaud when bands and orchestras play them, but we do not sing them. A striking instance of our unfamiliarity with the songs of the nation is the fact that not twenty-five men in a thousand can repeat two stanzas of "The Star-Spangled Banner." This severe but sympathetic criticism is made by Mr. Arthur Farwell, President of the National Association for Community Music, in a letter to Major-General J. Franklin Bell, Commander of the Department of the East, who gave consent to have it published in the New York *Sun.* At the request of General Bell, Mr. Farwell visited the officers' training-camp at Plattsburg from June 11 to 21 inclusive, and tried a few experiments in mass-singing. The results were such as are always to be expected when there has been no preparation, says Mr. Farwell, who addresses the General in order to state the reasons why company-singing in the Army is impossible and impracticable at the present time. The problem is rooted in American conditions as regards community-singing, and is a matter for a national awakening which, rightly directed, will "put a new and a still higher inspiration into the already inspired American Army, and in the last hour of need will serve it when there is nothing else at hand to serve." We have had in this country no large group-singing until the recent development of the rapidly growing "community-chorus" movement. How then shall the Army find itself suddenly and spontaneously capable of doing that which elsewhere has been made possible only through the genius of inspired leaders? To sing successfully in anything beyond the small group at a piano, certain precise conditions are demanded, at least until the custom is established and the songs are known, and Mr. Farwell adds:

"Among these conditions as they apply to the Army are a good song-leader, the having of the printed words in hand by every man, wholly satisfactory lighting, a band absolutely and necessarily under the direction of the song-leader (*i.e.,* during song-work), music for the band in the proper key for men's voices, the right music, and a little regular periodic exercise in singing under these conditions.

"It is a wide-spread fallacy that all a crowd of people have to do to sing is to get up and sing. Every experienced song-leader knows that it can not be done. Company-singing is a different matter from mass-singing, but that is a problem that could easily be worked out, especially if mass-singing were made an established custom. But before the above-described conditions can have any value whatsoever, or even become possible, it is necessary to have the full sympathy of the military authorities in this up-hill pioneer work and their aid in all movements, such as the work of the War Department Commission on Training-Camp Activities looking to this end. There is no doubt in my mind that they will give them enthusiastic cooperation when they once clearly understand the nature of the situation.

"Are we going to meet German efficiency in arms with American efficiency, and German efficiency and inspiration in song with American incapacity and half-heartedness? We have enough good songs, and more are coming fast. We have the voices, but no sense of get-together in singing. Will this war give the nation a voice and the Army a sword of the spirit?"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

Photographs by courtesy of "The Red Cross Magazine."

AMERICAN WOMEN'S WAR-RELIEF HOSPITAL IN ENGLAND.

In these great hospitals, far from the battle-line, the wounded are held until they are fit to return to the front or are discharged.

WAR-SPEED OF THE RED CROSS

WHILE MUCH SATISFACTION is felt at the splendid total of $115,000,000 reached by America's first great Red-Cross war-fund by July 7, it is observed with greater feeling that the Red-Cross organization is being remodeled toward even better efficiency for future service. Mr. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red-Cross War-Council, is quoted in the press as saying that ever since we entered the war the society has "recognized the urgent need of organizing and mobilizing effectively the great mass of volunteer service throughout the country which is so eager to cooperate." In the reports made to the national headquarters at Washington *The Survey* (New York) notes some curious contrasts in the attitude taken by people toward the war-subscription. In some of the small towns as high as 95 per cent. of the adult population subscribed, while in Cincinnati, where more than a million dollars was given, only about 1½ per cent. of the population contributed. The well-to-do gave readily, but at certain places the wage-workers outdid them, and *The Survey* relates that—

> "When employees of the Dupont powder-mills, at Wilmington, Del., were asked to contribute one day's pay each, they gave two, and in three plants $60,000 was subscribed on that basis. In some Western labor-centers the workers looked askance at the movement as being something allied with the employers' interests, while at Everett, Wash., 80 per cent. of the employees in the mills gave a day's pay, and the employers made a similar subscription. In the plant of the American Window-Glass Company, at Jeannette, Pa., the thousand employees contributed $32,000. In a plant at Youngstown, Ohio, $55,000 was given.
>
> "Reports thus far made by local committees give almost no details as to gifts in kind, made by those who had no money to offer. The one case reported is that of a woman at Middletown, Ohio, who, having nothing else to give, donated a hen and a dozen eggs. These were auctioned by the local committee for $2,002.
>
> "The reports disclose clearly enough the readiness of the average American to join in humanitarian work when the opportunity is fairly presented. Manual workers, struggling with a rising cost of food and a stationary wage, opened their flat pocketbooks to the amount of more than a million dollars. A Hungarian laborer in an Ohio town, when asked to give one day's wage, contributed four. He understood and approved the work of the Red Cross, despite the fact that he is an 'enemy alien.'"

It is remarked also by *The Survey* that in the collection of the fund the Red-Cross organization itself gained immensely in strength. More than two hundred cities and towns formed chapters during Red-Cross week, and between February 1 and July 1 the total number of local chapters grew from 272 to 1,534. Chapters have been formed in Haiti, Guam, Porto Rico, Cuba, the Canal Zone, Syria, Persia, Turkey, and several South-American countries. How far and wide this work of mercy must be carried is also evidenced in an article in *The Red Cross Magazine* (August, Garden City, N. Y.), contributed by Ian Malcolm, who was British Red-Cross Sub-Commissioner in France during 1914–1915, and who tells us of the seven campaigns in which the British Red Cross has been engaged in France, Servia, Egypt, Gallipoli, Saloniki, Mesopotamia, and East Africa. Yet it would be a mistake to suppose that these are the only activities of the Red Cross during the war, for there are countless Red-Cross hospitals, homes, institutions, and war-centers scattered about from east to west, from north to south, all working at full strength. And, furthermore, there is the prisoners-of-war department supplying something like 150,000 parcels of food every fortnight to British prisoners in Germany, and the prisoners interned in Switzerland. Of interesting record is the statement of this writer that for twenty years past Germany and Russia kept their Red-Cross organization closely linked up with the Army and on almost a war-footing even in times of peace. This was never done in England, we are told, but—

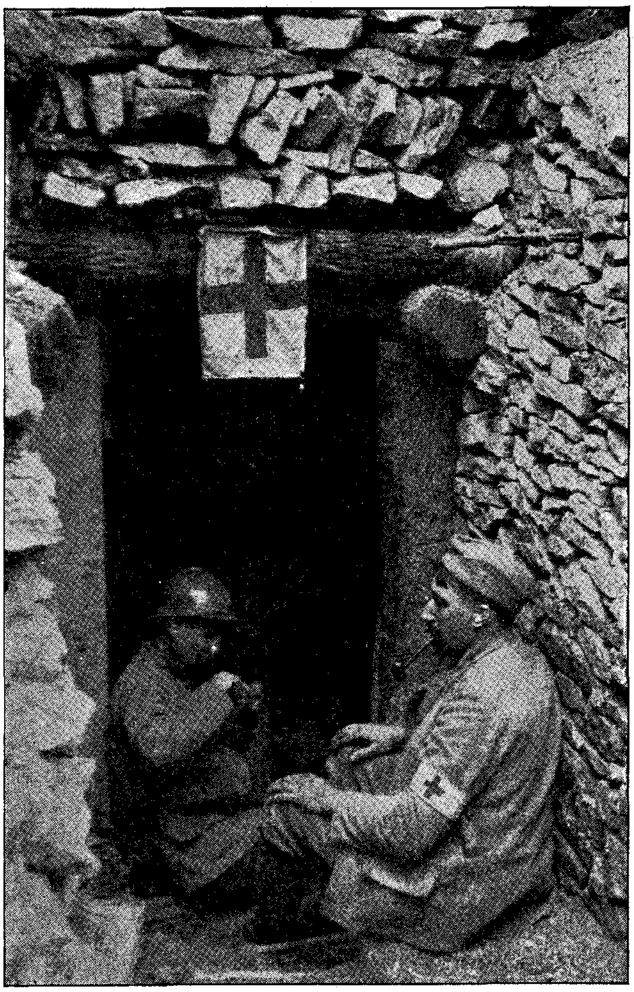
> "When the war did break out in August, 1914, our small and quite unknown Red-Cross organization pulled itself together, amalgamated with the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and offered the War Office to work unitedly, body and soul, day and night, for the relief of suffering on the fields of battle and at home. Nothing showed how the true causes of the war had roused the conscience and soul of the Empire like the lightning-flash of response that came to our Red-Cross appeal for men, money, and supplies. From all quarters of the British Empire came help: the poorest and the richest at home, the raja and the ryot in India, the South-African millionaire, the Canadian rancher, tea-planters from Ceylon, sheep-farmers from Australia and New Zealand—all competed to be the first to offer themselves and of their best. No wonder that, at first, our modest organization was overwhelmed; the marvel is that it did not utterly break down. Instead of which it has triumphed gloriously."

Then a Canadian contributor to *The Red Cross Magazine* tells us that altho the Canadian Red-Cross Society was in existence at the outbreak of the war, it was not at all in an active existence, but branches soon were formed all through the Dominion until now there is hardly a village from Halifax to Vancouver that is not doing its share. This writer relates that not long ago the residents on the desolate Magdalen Islands far down the Gulf of St. Lawrence asked that the name of the treasurer of the Quebec branch of the Red Cross be sent to them by wireless so that they might remit money which they had raised during the winter. These people are cut off from the mainland all through the winter months, but that did not prevent them, the writer points out, from thinking and working for the men fighting overseas. Editorially *The Red Cross Magazine* points out that the task of the society is twofold. There is the physical part, which is immediate, tangible, and urgent—the care for the wounded, the hungry, and the homeless. But when this task of alleviating physical suffering is done, there remains the great work of "healing the spirit of the nations, of purging men's hearts of hate and suspicion and revenge, and of freeing their minds from the bondage of narrow nationalism and selfish materialism." We read then:

"For a nation is more than its land and its people. It is great or small as it has a vision, a purpose, and a will to serve. There are nations which accomplish much in material things and gain neither satisfaction at home nor friends abroad, for their accomplishment is selfish, and for nations as well as for men it profiteth little to gain a kingdom or a world if it loseth its soul. And there are nations in which the springs of human sympathy flow free—and run to waste into the ground again—for they are not controlled or directed. But again there are nations where these springs of human sympathy well up from the ground and where they can be turned to make the world a better place to live in. We are such a nation, and the Red Cross is the agent that stands at the flood-gates and turns the stream of human kindness, undiminished, on to the waste places.

"A nation whose soul is tried grows a greater soul, for humanity, like many other things in nature, increases its strength with use. And this is the purpose of the Red Cross. It is a congregation of service, a fellowship of humanity in which every person can enlarge his or her satisfaction in life by doing the things most worth while and doing them in company with so many millions that the whole nation will take on a new aspect. The Red Cross is the soul of the nation. . . . It is a vision to fill men's minds and stir their souls and, out of a war that destroys, kindle a fire to remake our nation on a plane that we had not even before considered. . . . . .

"The Red Cross will plead for service, record humanity at its best, outline the vision of a greater nation in the non-material fields, cheer the despondent, and direct the wandering good intention. It is the tie that binds the far-separated acts of service together, until the little trickles of humanity shall all come together in a vast stream of human sympathy so pure and powerful as to accomplish a new thing on earth."



A RED-CROSS DRESSING-STATION.

First-aid remedies are promptly applied in this dugout behind the trenches, especially to guard against infection.

JAPAN'S BACKGROUND FOR THE RED CROSS

ONE PERSON in every twenty-eight in Japan is a member of the Red Cross. This makes a total membership of 1,890,000; and the resources of the Society exceed $15,000,000. By many it is said that the Eastern Kingdom has the best Red-Cross Society in the world. But the spirit which actuates this organization goes with the Japanese people when they travel, and we find that every fifth Japanese in San Francisco and Los Angeles has joined the Red Cross of this country. The reason for this universal enthusiasm is found by Mr. K. S. Inui in the fundamental principle of Japanese society of "one for all and all for one." Every one in Japan, he points out in the New York *Evening Post*, is supposed to be a member of a large family, of which the Emperor is the father and head. The Red Cross was introduced into Japan thirty years ago, and ten years later she joined the international society, but the beginnings of this sentiment of rescue and beneficence Mr. Inui traces as far back as the eighth century:

"We see the establishment of a dispensary under the auspices of the Imperial household, where the sick were treated and herbs brought from the various provinces were distributed. About 1,300 years before we ever heard the name of Hoover, Japan had a public price-equalizing granary of Goheisho, a system of equalizing the prices of the staple food-products, 'that is, when the price goes unusually high the public granary will be opened to relieve the tension of the market; while, if, on the other hand, the supply is too abundant, the Government will buy up the market.' These examples are numerous, tho they have been shrouded by military misgovernment of different shoguns. It is this hand of real paternity, which at no time wielded military power nor advocated the doctrine of might, that helped to sow the seed of the Red Cross.

"A democracy usually shuns the word paternalism. But a certain kind of paternalism is only another expression for democracy, or, at least a step to it. The strength of Christianity lies in its new emphasis, the personal Fatherhood of God, for it follows without saying the Brotherhood of man, which spells unselfish individuals. It is this that made Ippenhonin invent the litter, or something like the army-stretcher, for the care of the sick, seven centuries before the Red Cross was born. During the Tokugawa period, 1600–1867, each family or town looked after its own poor and unfortunate. This is why Japan was said to be poor but had no paupers; and accounts for the absence of asylums and charitable institutions. Is this not the kind of soil where the seed of the Red Cross takes its firm root?

"Besides this, medicine was considered to be not only a humane art, but also a noble profession. A physician was honored and respected, and, in former days, he exacted no remuneration, altho he would accept it if it came in the form of an honorarium. Even now an average Tokyo physician gives annually about 300 yen in free treatment. Supposing that there are 40,000 physicians in the entire nation, giving, say,

MUD IS THE RED-CROSS AMBULANCE'S RELENTLESS FOE.

200 yen in practise in this manner; Japan is spending actually 4,000,000 yen, or $2,000,000, for free medical care. The Japanese, then, have long been living and tasting the spirit of the Red Cross.

"Furthermore, from the very nature of the country the Japanese people have been given more than their share of opportunities to prove and develop this attitude of heart. The readers well know that the country is long and narrow, and mountainous in addition. Tho picturesque and beautiful, her rivers are swift and treacherous; naturally flood is a common occurrence. Again, volcanic are her mountains, and not infrequent are her earthquakes. Consequently, her houses are built of light materials, so that a fire has easy sway when once started. The Japanese have, then, been trained to share hardship and misfortune and joy and sunshine with their fellow men."

Japanese religions, we are assured, played no small part in the development of the Red Cross, especially as they became incorporated with *bushido*, the way of the Samurai, or knights, which has been elsewhere described as "a code unuttered and unwritten, possessing all the more the powerful sanction of veritable deed and of a law written on the fleshy tablets of the heart." Mr. Inui informs us further:

"Shinto is the original religion of Japan. Its distinguishing feature is its insistence on purity—purity of soul, thought, and body. It is a well-known fact that almost every Japanese indulges in a daily bath. Does this not explain, partly, the reason for the whole-hearted welcome for the Western system of sanitation and medical science? Buddhism, in particular, is not to be ignored in this connection. It teaches annihilation, extinction of selfish desires. It is primarily a religion of self-culture and self-government, and as it applies to another it is a religion of mercy and benevolence. It prohibits the taking of life, not only of a human being, but of any animal. Up to very recent years all Buddhist priests were vegetarians, altho some have changed on this score.

"However, the greatest one element that paved the way for the Red Cross in Japan was the spirit of knighthood, or *bushido*. It is a system or code of morals. Its framework is Confucian, altho it has gathered many elements from both Buddhism and Shinto. From the former, rectitude and self-control, forgiveness, and benevolence; from the latter, courage and honor, purity and loyalty. If liberty is the eternal legacy of the European medieval age, then the way of the Samurai, the code of the gentleman, the spirit of loyalty—*bushido*—is the lasting heritage of the Japanese feudal system. Already in the third century Empress Jingo, known more or less as the mythical ruler of Japan, issued an order as she took her army to Korea: 'Do not bend yourselves to the stronger, but commit no violence to those who surrender.'"

FROM PRISON TO THE TRENCHES

THE INCREASE OF JUVENILE CRIME, or what appears to be a tendency thereto in warring countries, has in some instances its offset in the improvement of adult misdoers. This is noticed in England, where inmates of prisons have been drafted into the Army with surprizing results. The idea of utilizing these restrained citizens for service at the front encountered objection when it was first broached, says Mr. Edwin Pugh, the well-known English novelist, writing in the London *Daily Mail*. Against the argument that allowing them to fight for their king and country would be giving them a chance to redeem their past and regain their self-respect, it was urged that soldiers of the new Army would "most strongly and quite reasonably object to having to consort with criminals." So the idea was apparently dropt. But a little while ago it was officially announced that over 7,000 out of 15,000 convicts and other minor misdemeanants had been permitted to volunteer for active service, and that the vast majority of them had made good. The authorities felt justified in enlisting mature convicts from experience with youths taken from reformatories and industrial schools, of whom some four thousand were first enrolled in the Army and Navy. A careful record of these so-called ne'er-do-wells presents both a dark and a bright side:

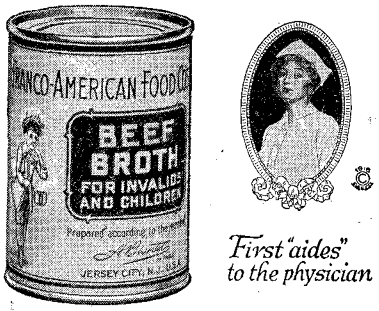
"To take the darker side first: 530 were killed in action, 49 died of wounds, 13 died of sickness, and 1,530 were more or less seriously wounded. From this it will be seen that more than half of them gave their lives or suffered some grievous hurt in their country's cause.

"Now to take the brighter side of the record: 20 were mentioned in dispatches, 25 received the D.C.M., 8 were given commissions, and 3 received the V. C.

"Deducting from this list those who were injured or otherwise incapacitated, we find that between 2 and 3 per cent. of these lads achieved some high distinction—a truly marvelous result, unexcelled, if not unparalleled, by the record of any other regiment engaged in this war. . . . . . .

"Now let us set beside these facts and figures the current statistics which would seem to prove that there has been a great increase in juvenile crime lately. Does it mean that there is a new spirit of lawlessness abroad which has so infected the younger generation that they have become more wicked than they used to be?

"I think not. I think that if we call this new spirit a spirit of adventure rather than a spirit of lawlessness we shall get nearer the truth. I think that it is more often this higher spirit, born of misguided courage and mistaken enterprise."



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In the warm weather, especially, the finicky appetite is exceedingly hard to please. Pure meat broths, if of the best quality, are invaluable at such times. Served cold or hot, they are usually eagerly relished. They refresh, invigorate the digestive glands, often actually create desire for other foods.

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SPICE OF LIFE

Disease Under Control.—We are right sorry to hear that the ex-Czar of Russia is to be isolated, as we do not believe that czaring is contagious any more.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

Good for One Meal.—"So your new cook came this afternoon. Do you think you can keep her long?"

"Well, she can't get any train back now till to-morrow morning."—*Baltimore American.*

Raw.—Officer—"That's a pretty awkward lot you've got now, Sergeant."

Sorely Tried Sergeant-Instructor—"They are that, sir. It's the like o' them, sir, as brings 'ome to us what a horrible thing this war is, sir!"—*Passing Show.*

Other Days, Other Ways

"Who touches a hair of yon gray head
Dies like a dog. March on!" he said.
Stonewall Jackson, we must confess,
Didn't go in for frightfulness.
—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Good Judge.—Two men were hotly discussing the merits of a book. Finally, one of them, himself an author, said to the other: "No, John, you can't appreciate it. You never wrote a book yourself."

"No," retorted John, "and I never laid an egg, but I'm a better judge of an omelet than any hen."—*Philadelphia Star.*

The Druggist's Turn.—The druggist danced and chortled till the bottles danced on the shelves.

"What's up?" asked the soda clerk. "Have you been taking something?"

"No. But do you remember when our water-pipes were frozen last winter?"

"Yes, but what—"

"Well, the plumber who fixt them has just come in to have a prescription filled."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

The Crux.—He'd never really been keen on soldiering.

He'd only gone into the Army because he couldn't very well avoid it.

But hitherto he had gone through with it without making a conspicuous ass of himself.

Now, however, that the moment was at hand, the moment that would really test him, he knew himself for a coward.

He felt a worm, a jelly-fish, no man—he felt, in fact, a conglomeration of all the emotions that analytical novelists, depicting their heroes in blue funk, had described at length in the days before there was a paper shortage.

And the earth refused to open and swallow him.

And even the opportunity of running away was denied him, for the brutal sergeant—he'd always disliked that particular sergeant—had set him in front of the first rank inside the hollow square and was huskily whispering in his ear: "Now, me lad, if yer will be a blinkin' hero, go up and take yer medicine."

"Corporal Smith," called an officer, reading from a paper.

And Corporal Smith guiltily crawled forward to receive from the hands of the general the decoration he had earned in France.—*London Opinion.*

Obvious.—Old Lady—"Why can't the Admiralty tell us how many submarines have been sunk?"

Jack—"Well, y' see, mum, we can't spare enough divers to walk about the bottom of the sea and count 'em!"—*Passing Show.*

Clever Mother.—A visitor to a certain Brooklyn household was duly amazed by the wonderful likeness between the twins.

"Why," she gasped, "I never saw two children look so much alike! How does your mother tell you apart?"

"Well," explained Tommy, "she finds out by spanking us. Clarence hollers louder than I do."—*Oakland Enquirer.*

Completing the Record.—A small boy who had recently passed his fifth birthday was riding in a suburban car with his mother when they were asked the customary question: "How old is the boy?" After being told the correct age, which did not require a fare, the conductor passed on to the next person. The boy sat quite still, as if pondering over some question, and then, concluding that full information had not been given, called loudly to the conductor, then at the other end of the car: "And mother's thirty-one!"—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Wife Didn't Count.—He was particularly polite to women and usually made a good impression on them. A young woman who was visiting at the family hotel in which he resided grew enthusiastic about his manners.

"Oh, he's such a perfect gentleman!" she exclaimed. "He always remembers the little things which mean so much."

"Yes," agreed her hostess. "For instance, he and his wife were coming down from the roof in the elevator last evening. I boarded the elevator at the fourth floor, and the instant I entered he removed his hat and held it in his hand all the rest of the way down."—*Life.*

An Industrial Beginning.—As the result of lectures administered to him by both his father and the young woman of his choice, a certain young man decided to turn over a new leaf and show some interest in business.

"Well, Molly," said he to the girl one evening, "I am really going into business in earnest. Made a beginning already to-day."

"Good!" exclaimed Molly. "And what was the nature of your start?"

"I ordered my tailor to make me a business suit."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

All in the Sign.—A dear old lady who was shopping at a Great Bargain Sale had the misfortune to be struck on the head by a piece of plaster falling from the ceiling. She was just beginning to talk about damages for the injury she had received when, with admirable presence of mind, the manager led her outside and, pointing to a large notice, said: "Excuse me, madam, but if you will read that you will see we distinctly warned our customers of what to expect." Looking up the old lady read:

NOTICE
THESE PREMISES ARE COMING DOWN!

and took her departure, perfectly satisfied that she had no legal remedy.—*Passing Show.*

THE 100 GREAT EVENTS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST WAR

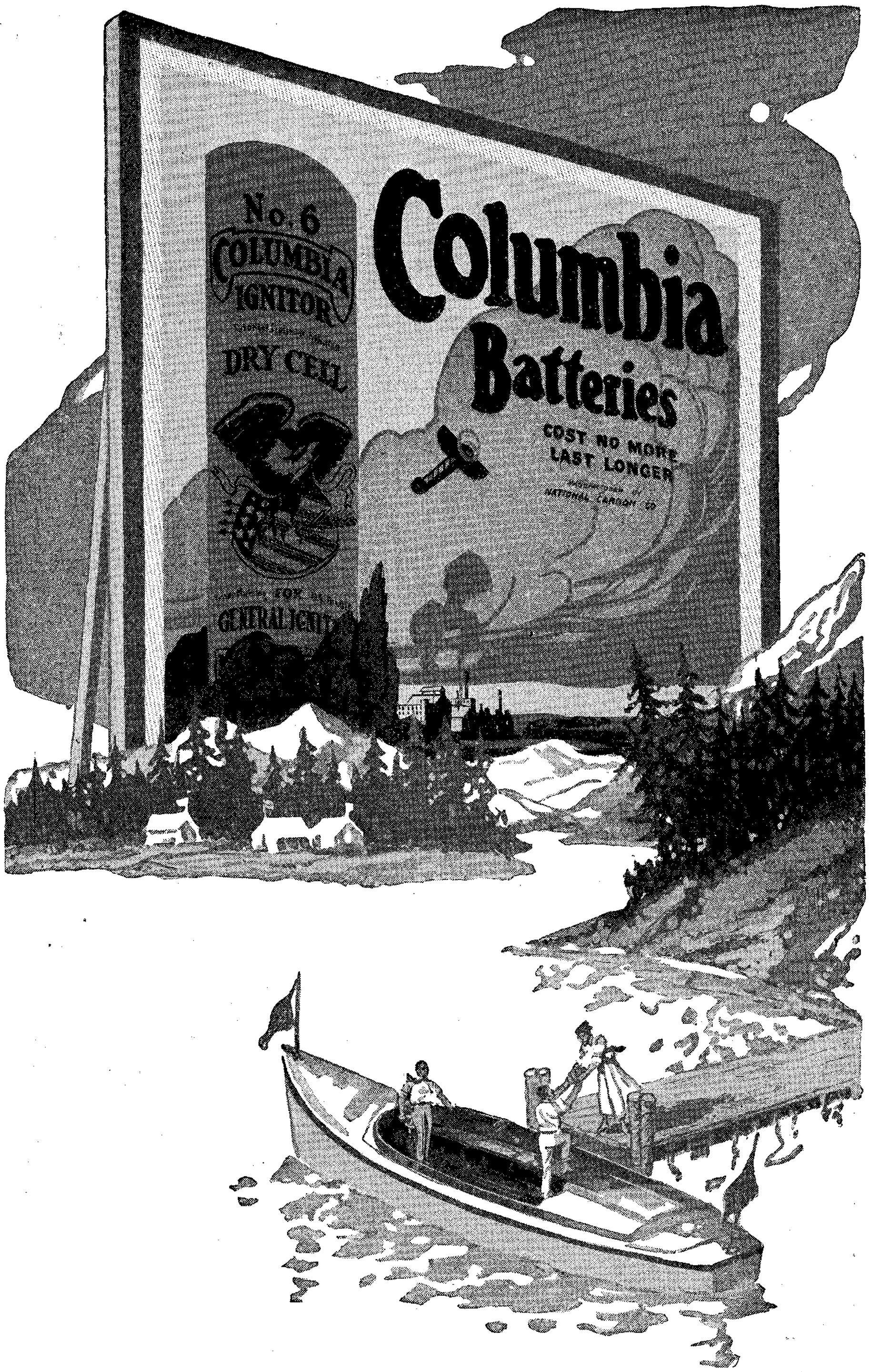
(*Continued from page* 14.)

Europe. In these circumstances, the crime of Serajevo became to Germany merely a last straw, altho she failed utterly to see how that crime was a direct consequence of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria when Germany publicly stood at her side in "shining armor."

The Allies, according to Alfred S. Gardiner, had never discust a possible Continental war in a collective way. Beyond a secret understanding between England and France that, in the event of the invasion of Belgium, the British Army should go to the defense of that country, there was no strategic preparation on the part of the two countries. The idea that England would raise an army on the Continental scale had never been contemplated. Her task was command of the sea and defense of her own shores. Italy, so far from being involved in the general strategy of the Allies, was at that time nominally an ally of Germany. The relations between France and Russia had been more intimate, but, in so far as the two Governments had discust a common strategy, it was the strategy of defense in unknown circumstances at an unknown time. A decisive factor in the dictation of the initiative was the geographical position of Germany. Her chief ally, Austria, was not separated by land from her, as each of the Entente Allies was separated from the others, but was solidly at her back. Working on interior lines, Germany could calculate on dealing with her enemies in detail, and on bringing the whole weight of her resources to any given point with a minimum of delay.

Nearly three years after the world-conflict began, it was recalled by another writer that, because Austria would not grant Servia's one request, after Servia had yielded to nine others, towns were still being razed by artillery-fire in northern France, the German conquerors of Belgium were putting down food-riots in their own country and had reached a grave crisis in the Reichstag, every child in Poland under the age of seven was probably dead or dying of starvation, villages were aflame in Mesopotamia and Persia, Turks were massacring Armenians, thousands of homes were in mourning in lands as far distant as Canada and New Zealand, while in territory extending over thousands of miles in western and eastern Europe, in northern Italy, the Caucasia, Mesopotamia, central Africa, and China, some millions of men had been killed on battlefields, had died in hospitals, or lay at rest under the sea.

The third year of the war (August 1,



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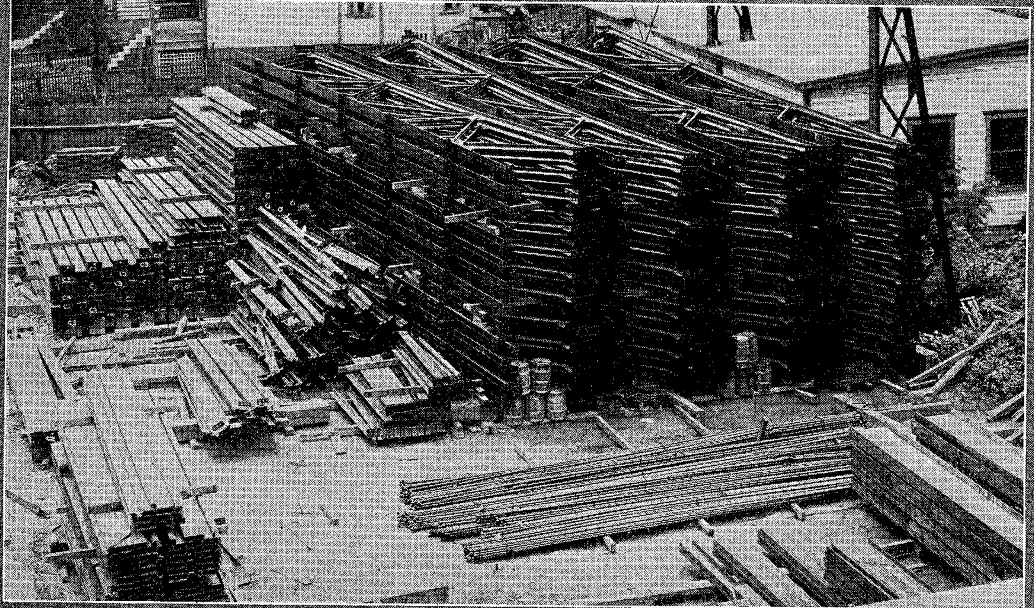

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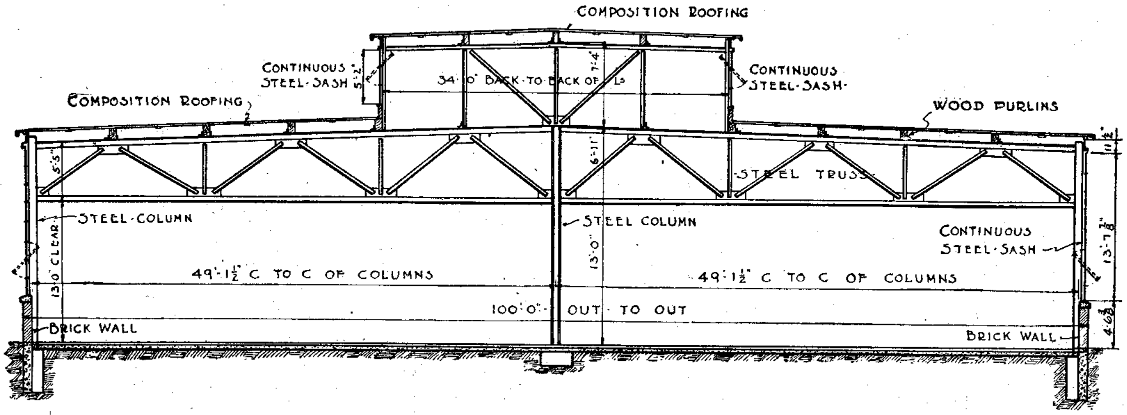
COMPOSITION ROOFING
CONTINUOUS STEEL-SASH
5'-2"
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7'-4"
CONTINUOUS STEEL-SASH
COMPOSITION ROOFING
WOOD PURLINS
5'-5"
6'-11"
STEEL TRUSS
1'-1¾"
STEEL-COLUMN
STEEL COLUMN
CONTINUOUS STEEL-SASH
13'-0" CLEAR
13'-0"
13'-7⅞"
49'-1½" C TO C OF COLUMNS
49'-1½" C TO C OF COLUMNS
100'-0" OUT TO OUT
BRICK WALL
BRICK WALL
4'-6⅜"

Cross-Section, Austin Standard No. 3—"Universal Type," Susceptible of Many Variations

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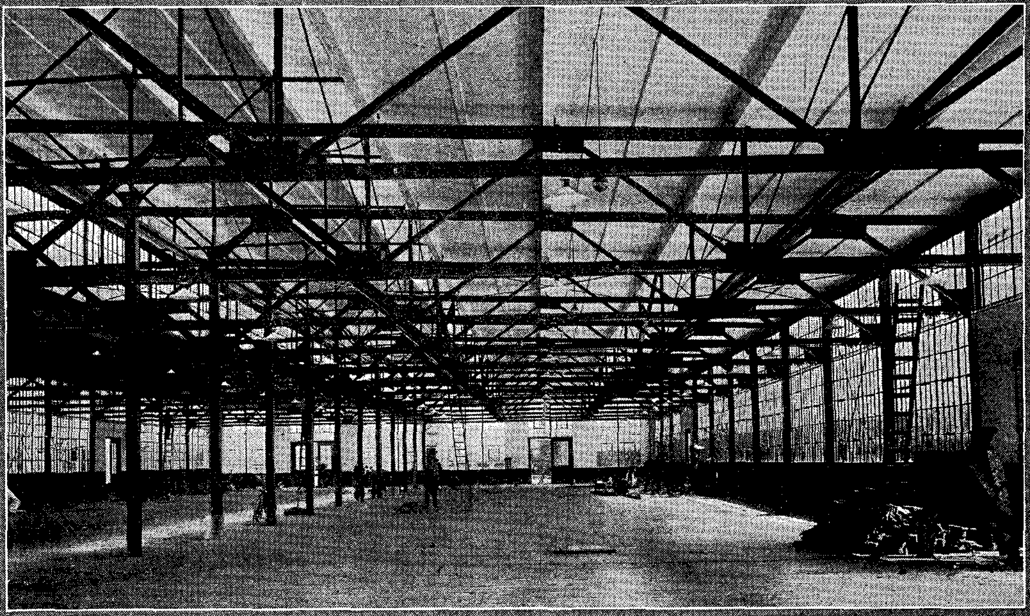

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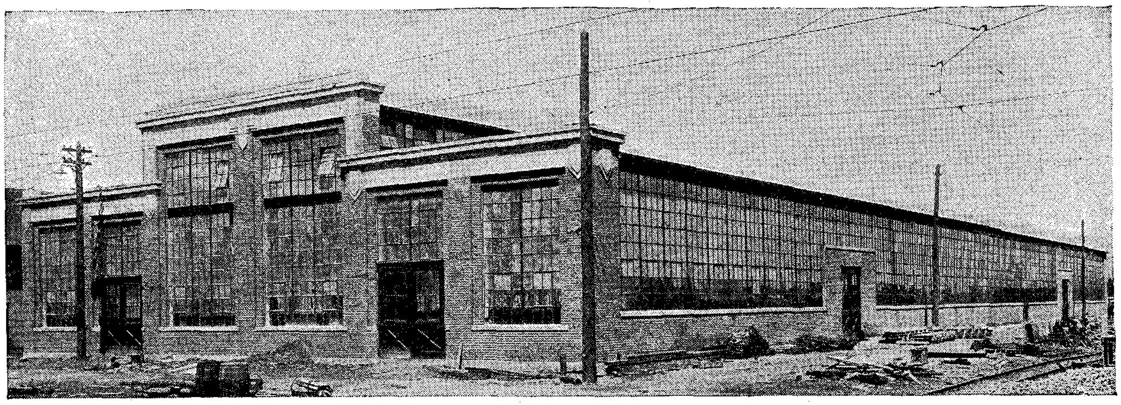

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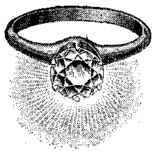

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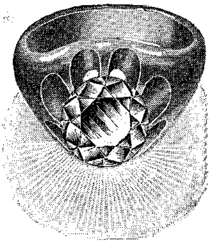

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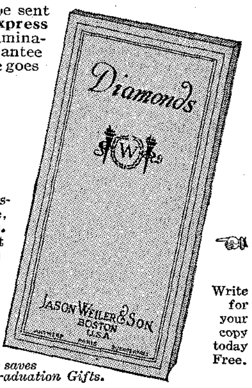

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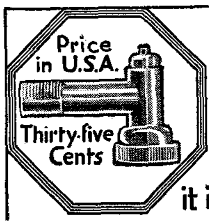

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1916–August 1, 1917) saw Germany, after two notable successes in the first half of that year, to all appearances definitely on the defensive in the second half. The offensive of the Russians under Brussiloff against Austria in the summer of 1916, in which perhaps half a million Austrian prisoners were taken, had been checked in the late summer by the Germans at the Stokhod, a check which the Russians were unable to overcome until July, 1917, when, with Russia now a republic, and under the inspiring leadership of Kerensky, the Minister of War, Brussiloff began brilliantly to repeat his startling advances of the year before. Germany's second success in the first half of the year under review followed the first, just after Roumania, having entered the war on the side of the Entente Allies, overran a considerable part of Transylvania, but only to be driven back by the Germans through mountain-passes to her own territory, and, within a few weeks, to find herself obliged to take flight from her capital of Bucharest and to seek shelter from the advancing Germans further north toward Russia.

After this complete victory over Roumania by Germany—won, however, by a powerful military state with three allies to help her, and against one weak state, new to the war and, as an independent Power, in a class only with Belgium and Servia—Germany sought peace, which at such a time meant a triumphant peace, but she refrained from stating anything like definite terms. She met from the Entente Allies not a rejection of her proposal but a declaration of their own terms, which were in essence the terms of a conqueror and, hence, were impossible to Germany, who rejected them as "insulting."

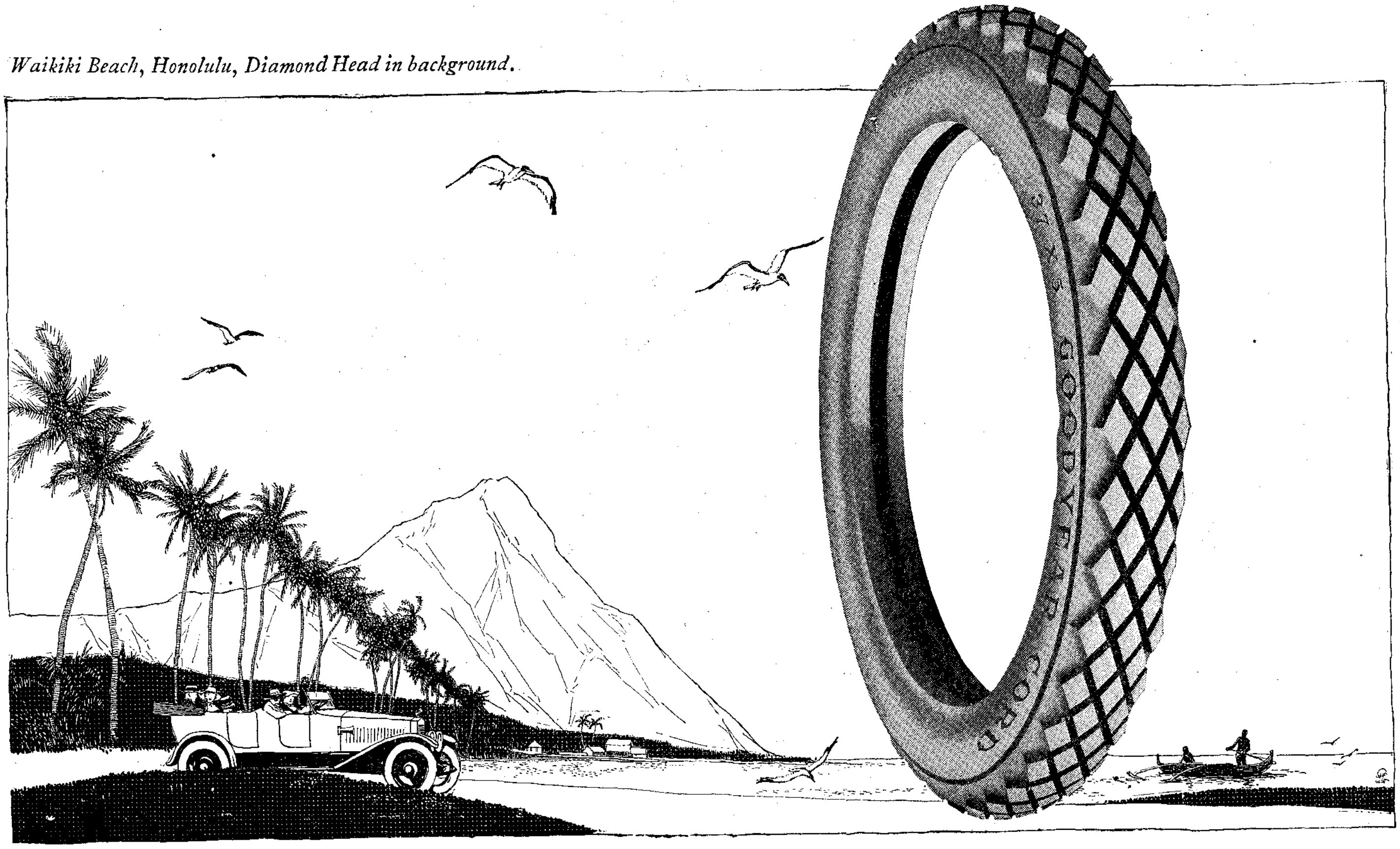
Failing in her efforts for a triumphant peace, Germany, in the new year, entered upon a policy of intensified and unrestricted submarine warfare and pursued it alike against neutrals and belligerents with all the energy and ferocity of which her admiralty had become capable, destroying for six months from 300,000 to 500,000 tons of shipping per month. This unrestricted warfare, as a violation of repeated understandings with the United States, led Congress on April 4 to declare that "a state of war" existed between us and Germany. Following the declaration, Congress, within a few days, by a unanimous vote in both Houses, appropriated $7,000,000,000 to aid the Allies and pay our own war-expenses, and President Wilson in May dispatched to France General Pershing and staff with an expeditionary force of regular troops, numbering probably 25,000, with other troops soon to follow.

On the Western front, meanwhile, a great offensive had been begun on July 1, 1916, by the British and French on the River Somme, in Picardy, which continued nearly half a year and resulted in the recovery of a very considerable tract of French territory, the offensive meeting with uninterrupted successes until heavy storms of rain, sleet, and snow in September and November interrupted, for a few weeks in each month, the Allies' operations. After the Somme offensive had achieved the greater part of its success, the French at Verdun suddenly, and with small losses, recovered the two forts of Douaumont and Vaux, around which, in the tremendous German offensive against Verdun early in 1916, the fiercest fighting and most appalling slaughter had taken place.

With the coming of spring in 1917, the British and French entered upon a new offensive more powerful than any before undertaken, which was really a resumption of the one on the Somme, but it was known specifically as the battle of Arras, during which the Germans entered upon what they called "Hindenburg's victorious retreat," in the prosecution of which they did an appalling amount of devastation to unfortified cities, towns, farms, and graveyards throughout the territory over which they withdrew.

The summer of 1916 brought victory also to the Italians. Austria, in the late spring, had undertaken a strong offensive in the Trentino, aiming to penetrate into the Venetian plain at Verona, while the Italians, believing they had control of the Trentino, were concerned mainly with their Isonzo campaign, which aimed at Göritz and Trieste. For weeks the Austrians advanced successfully but, owing to Russia's remarkable strides in the Bukowina and Galicia, they were unable to continue it against a stiff Italian defensive. Completely checked as they were by early summer, the Italians stormed them once more on the Isonzo, captured Göritz, drove them back on the Carso, and before winter set in reached within twelve miles of Trieste. With the coming of 1917, they resumed this Carso drive and forced the Austrians further to the eastward, threatening still more their hold on Trieste.

In Mesopotamia the British, having learned how to prepare better for warfare in that difficult country, had prest on up the Tigris in February, 1917, recovered Kut and Ctesiphon, and on March 10 took Bagdad, the expected terminus of Germany's partly completed railway connecting Berlin with the Persian Gulf. Eastward from this territory the Russians were cooperating with the British. Before summer the British had prest on a considerable distance from Bagdad and were expected eventually to reach Mosul. Meanwhile, the Turks had been permanently driven from the Suez Canal into Palestine; Arabia had successfully revolted and set up an independent kingdom,



Waikiki Beach, Honolulu, Diamond Head in background.

More Active Tires That Give Less Trouble

More than any other one thing, *tire trouble* has been the bugbear of motoring.

The puncture and the blow-out have laid heavy handicap on the automobile since its inception.

Most of this tire trouble is the result of old-time tire construction.

In the attempt to remedy it, tire-makers have been trying to do what could not be done.

They have been trying, by one expedient or another, to develop the fabric type of tire beyond its present limitations.

Such development was impossible in the very nature of fabric tire construction.

Some *new* construction based on a different principle than that generally employed, was urgently needed.

This new construction has been achieved in the Goodyear Cord Tire.

There is no canvas in the make-up of a Goodyear Cord Tire.

The tire-body is built from several layers of parallel cords placed diagonally one upon the other *without interweave.*

Between each layer and around each cord is a generous insulation of quick rubber.

This aids resilience and cushions the cords from rubbing one against the other.

The layers of cords are stronger than similar layers of canvas, and there is no cross-weave to hamper their free play under stress.

So the tire is immensely strong and flexible both.

When the Goodyear Cord Tire hits an obstruction it yields—and recovers.

The tire is not strained—it does not break.

Blow-outs and like troubles are minimized. And the same construction that overcomes them makes Goodyear Cords easier riding.

Obviously, too, it reduces fuel consumption. And it quickens acceleration, increases speed and lengthens mileage as well.

These advantages are directly due to the peculiar Goodyear Cord construction.

They are all demonstrable advantages—you can prove them on your car.

Added to them is the virtue of the treads on Goodyear Cords—tough, long-wearing, hard-to-puncture.

The extra-thick All-Weather non-skid for rear wheels, the easy-steering Ribbed tread for front.

More material goes in Goodyear Cords, more labor, more value—naturally they cost a little more.

Their quality makes them higher-priced—and *better.*

GOODYEAR
AKRON
CORD TIRES

and the British, pressing on as far as Gaza, were presenting to the outside Entente and neutral world the stirring possibility of a new siege of Jerusalem.

In the Balkans, since the disastrous defeat of Roumania, there had been a state of relative inactivity, with a possibility, however, that General Sarrail, the commander of the Allied Army operating from Saloniki, might renew in the summer of 1917 his offensive for the recovery of Servia, since King Constantine of Greece in June had been obliged, under pressure from the Entente Allies, to abdicate his throne and leave the country, his second son, instead of the Crown Prince, being proclaimed King, and Venizelos established as Prime Minister.

Russia, in the spring of 1917, startled the world by deposing the Czar, eliminating from the Government all members of the Romanof family, seizing their enormous estates, and setting up a Provisional Government under authority from the Duma with Prince Lvoff at its head. Weeks of unrest ensued, with uprisings, reorganizations, discontent, and desertions in the Army, and a willingness on the part of a powerful faction to make peace; all of which led to acute anxiety among the Entente Allies as to what the outcome might be. Germany, meanwhile, sought publicly and diligently a separate peace with Russia, as Frederick the Great had successfully done in the Seven Years' War after a change of Russian rulers, and thus emerged in victory from what had before seemed for him a hopeless struggle. Our Government at once recognized the Provisional Government of Russia and sent Elihu Root, General Scott, and others to Petrograd as Ambassadors Extraordinary, to assist in all legitimate ways in holding Russia fast to her Entente Alliance, a mission which before August was understood to have been unexpectedly successful.

Mr. Root and his associates reached Russia almost contemporaneously with memorable visits made to this country by war-commissioners from five of the Entente Powers. From Great Britain came a commission headed by Mr. Balfour; from France one headed by Mr. Viviani and Marshal Joffre; from Italy, one headed by the Prince of Udine; from Russia, one headed by Mr. Bakhmetieff, the new permanent Ambassador to this country. Memorable for long years was to be the coming of these missions to the United States. They had a welcome here such as never before was accorded to any body of men coming to our shores. The welcomes were extended with fine cordiality and tremendous enthusiasm wherever the commissioners went, whether to Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Richmond, or any other of the many cities in which they were

Put New Life in Your Engine

A DOSE of Johnson's Carbon Remover—the engine laxative—will increase the power of your car—improve acceleration—stop that knocking sound—quiet your motor—save your batteries—and reduce your gasoline consumption from 12% to 25%.

JOHNSON'S CARBON REMOVER

It is a harmless liquid, to be poured into the cylinders. It softens the carbon and releases it from the metal. It then burns, powders, and is blown out through the exhaust. Five minutes' time and no labor required. You will save from $3.00 to $5.00 over any other method, without loss of time and with very much better results.

Use It Every Thousand Miles

If you will use Johnson's Guaranteed Carbon Remover every 1000 miles you can keep your motor clean and sweet, and always at its highest efficiency, and you will secure the maximum power and speed from the minimum amount of fuel.

Special Offer

If your dealer cannot supply you with Johnson's Carbon Remover use attached coupon. For a limited time we will include, gratis, a half-pint sample of Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil—our new product. It instantly penetrates between the leaves of springs thoroughly lubricating them and giving perfect spring action.

USE THIS COUPON

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Dept. L.D.-7, Racine, Wis.

I enclose $1 for which please send me by prepaid express enough Johnson's Carbon Remover to thoroughly clean an ordinary motor three times. Also send half-pint of Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil free.

Name ....

Address ....

City and State ....

My Dealer is ....

received by tens and even hundreds of thousands of cheering people.

The Entente Allies, since the battle of the Marne, had liberated within three years about 55 per cent. of the French territory originally invaded by the Germans in 1914. The Department of the Somme had been entirely liberated. The occupied territory in the Pas de Calais had been reduced to 10 per cent., and in the Department of the Aisne from 100 per cent. to about 50 per cent. The French territory that was invaded in 1914 comprised $8\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. of the whole country. At the beginning of 1917 the Germans still held $3\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. After March 15 they had further relinquished about 10 per cent. of the $3\frac{7}{10}$ per cent.

When this territory was liberated, the magnitude of the damage done was realized as never before. A commission, basing its figures on inventories, estimated the probable total damage in the north of France at 15,000,000,000 francs ($3,000,000,000). So complete was the devastation effected, particularly between the Oise and the Aisne, that these figures were regarded as not excessive. Not only had buildings been destroyed, but land over a great area had been rendered incapable of cultivation. Years of labor would be required to restore its producing capacity. Official appraisals of property in this region, for purposes of taxation, fixt the value of the land at 4,000,000,000 francs, the buildings at 4,800,000,000, but the intrinsic value was estimated at from 14,000,000,000 to 20,000,000,000 for both land and buildings, provided their producing capacity were taken into account. People who had seen the ruins of Messina and the havoc wrought in parts of San Francisco after the earthquake and fire said that even with Messina and San Francisco added to what one could conceive of Pompeii and Herculaneum, a vivid imagination could scarcely arrive at any clear knowledge of existing conditions in northern France.

ONE HUNDRED GREAT EVENTS IN THREE YEARS

August 1, 1914–July 31, 1917

August 1, 1914.—Germany declares war on Russia. The immediate events leading to this declaration, by which the war was made a world-conflict, are these: June 28, Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, are assassinated in Serajevo, Bosnia, by a Servian student named Garvio Prinzip. July 25, Servia concedes all of Austria's punitive demands save one. July 28, Austria declares war on Servia, Germany having given her a "free hand" and refused a peace-conference proposed by Sir Edward Grey. Russian forces are massed on the Austrian frontier. July 29, Austria attacks Belgrade, other mobilizations begin, and a British fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. July 30, Germany demands that Russia cease

Why the Tooth Brush Fails

By Wm. M. Ruthrauff, A. B., A. M.

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

You Do Not End the Film

Teeth brushed daily, as you know, often discolor and decay. Tartar forms and every few weeks a dentist must remove it.

The reason lies in a slimy film. You can feel it with your tongue. It resists the tooth brush. The ordinary dentifrice fails to entirely remove it. A soapy dentifrice hardens it.

That film is the cause of nearly all tooth troubles. It absorbs stains, so your teeth discolor. It hardens into tartar. It holds the food particles which ferment and form acid. It holds that acid in contact with the teeth—the cause of all tooth decay.

It forms an ideal breeding place for germs. And these germs lead to many troubles, including pyorrhea caused by germs and tartar.

Teeth are not clean, however much you brush them, while that film remains. But simply keep that film removed and teeth are forever safe.

A way has been found to remove that film. For three years dentists have proved it by thousands of clinical tests. Druggists now sell it in tooth-paste form, under the trade-mark Pepsodent. And we offer a free test to let all people prove it for themselves.

You Must First Digest It

That film is albuminous, like the white of an egg. To remove it one must first dissolve it. And the method is digestion.

Pepsin is the digestant of albumin. But pepsin alone is inert. It must be activated by an acid. That is why its dental use has so long been barred. The usual acid is harmful to the teeth.

Now a way has been found to activate pepsin without any harm to the teeth. Five governments have already granted patents on the method. It has been proved effective, and is now endorsed, by hundreds of authorities.

This activated pepsin is the basis of Pepsodent. And its constant right use will insure any person perpetual freedom from film.

Even one week's use will prove this fact to your full satisfaction. We offer for the purpose a One-Week trial tube.

Send the coupon for it. Then note how the film disappears. See how your teeth whiten, mark how clean they feel. And remember that the film, which Pepsodent ends, is the cause of nearly all tooth troubles. Prove this in justice to your teeth. Then let the results decide your continuance. Cut out the coupon now.

Pepsodent REG. U.S. PAT OFF

The New-Day Dentifrice

Sold by Druggists in Large Tubes

THE PEPSODENT CO.

Dept. 60, 1104 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago

One-Week Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT CO.

Dept. 60, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,

Chicago, Ill.

Mail One-Week Tube of Pepsodent to

Name........................

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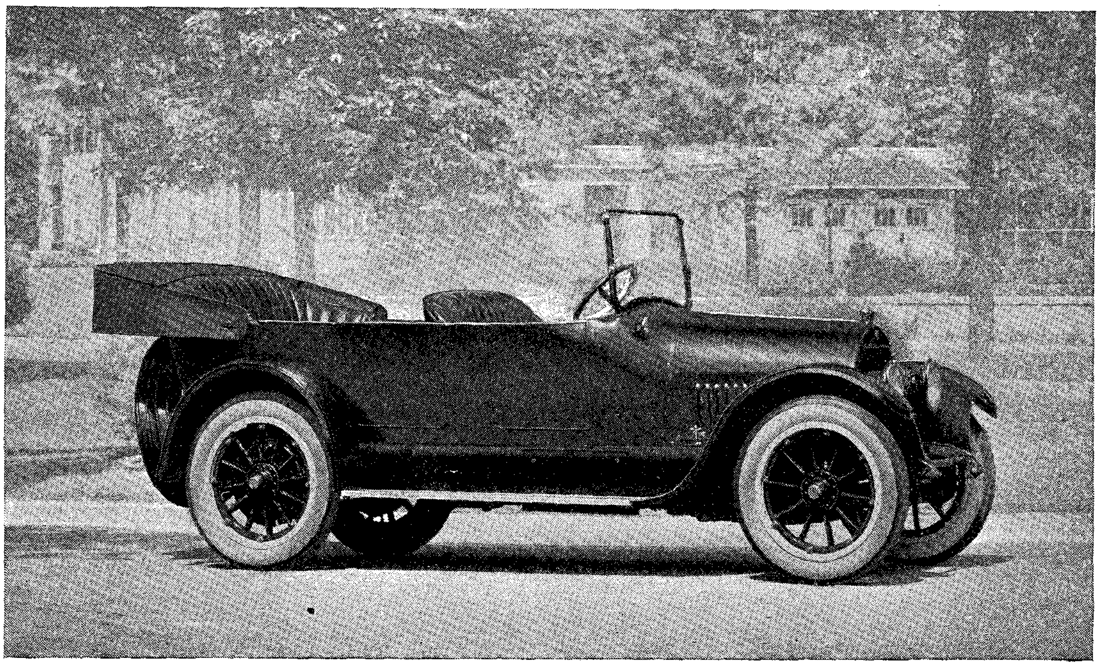
Cadillac
Standard of the World



Fourth Year and Fiftieth Thousand

The New Type 57 Cadillac

YOU are safe in expecting great things from this new Cadillac.

You know the goodness that has gone before.

You know that for three years now, the Cadillac has concentrated on the one type—the V-type eight cylinder.

In all that time Cadillac engineers have devoted their energies and their skill to the perfection of a principle, and to the raising of a standard.

The Eight Cylinder Cadillac embodying that principle now enters its fourth year and its fiftieth thousand.

How much this means, you who drive Cadillacs and who know Cadillac thoroughness, can readily understand.

It means of course that you gain immensely by every one of the forty-nine thousand that have gone before.

All the experience gained and all the excellence attained must culminate in the greatest of all cars which a great factory has ever built.

Those who know the Cadillac, know it for certain refinements of performance—peculiar to itself.

These are Cadillac marks of distinction—recognized and admitted everywhere—raised to a new pitch of perfection.

The new car is brought closer than ever to that ideal in which the motive power is completely forgotten.

You who have reveled in the superlative smoothness that enabled you to relax both mind and body, will find a new measure of relaxation now.

You who have enthused before in its mastery over the hills, will renew your enthusiasm.

The new Cadillac adds honor to a long line of fine cars.

We believe that it approaches more closely to real greatness than any motor car the world has yet produced.

The Cadillac Type-57 Chassis will be available with the following body styles: Standard Seven-Passenger Car, Five-Passenger Phaeton, Two-Passenger Roadster with Rumble Seat, Four-Passenger Convertible Victoria, Five-Passenger Brougham, Four-Passenger Town Limousine and Town Landaulet, Seven-Passenger Limousine, Landaulet and Imperial.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

mobilization within twenty-four hours. July 31, ineffective negotiations take place between Kaiser, Czar, and the King of England for a peaceful solution. Stock exchanges all over the world close their doors. On August 2, German troops invade Luxemburg against a formal protest from a Government which was powerless to do more. German troops then enter Belgium after a definite refusal from Belgium of their request for permission to do so. Great Britain demands that Germany observe Belgian neutrality as guaranteed by the Powers. Berlin rejects the ultimatum and Great Britain declares war on Germany. German troops attack Liége, and on August 7 Liége falls into German hands.

August 4:—French and German troops clash at arms on the Alsatian border near Belfort, and on August 7 French troops enter Altkirch amid popular rejoicing. Mülhausen is also taken. Having overrun upper Alsace, the French enter German Lorraine, but after five days are driven back into France. Meanwhile, mourning-decorations are removed from the statue of Strassburg in Paris, where they had been kept since the loss of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871. Under General Pau, the French again invade the country. For a time Saarburg and Lunéville are held, but by August 23 are abandoned before irresistible German forces.

August 7–9.—British troops begin to embark for the Continent, making their first landing at Boulogne on August 9.

August 11.—Right of German Army under General von Kluck moves on Brussels, and Belgian Army and Government retire to Antwerp. Germans enter Louvain and on August 21 make a spectacular entrance into Brussels.

August 15.—Japan sends an ultimatum to Germany, demanding the withdrawal of German ships from Eastern waters and the surrender of Kiaochow, and, failing to receive satisfaction, declares war. Siege of Kiaochow begun September 30, and city falls a few weeks later.

August 17.—Russian troops under Grand Duke Nicholas, having entered East Prussia, engage the Germans at Gumbinnen, divide and defeat them, forcing a retreat toward Köngisberg. On August 23, occupy Insterberg and advance for more than a week almost unopposed. Meanwhile, German population flees in terror of Cossacks, some as far as Berlin. Russians now have a line extending from the Vistula to the Dniester and move on Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, at which, on September 1, a battle begins, ending on September 3 in the occupation of the city by the Russians.

August 21.—Germans attack Namur, which falls two days later, and Germans move toward Mons and Charleroi, where they first engage British and French troops and defeat them after two days. Great retreat of British and French on Paris begins.

August 28.—Naval battle off Helgoland, in which two German cruisers and two destroyers sink. British losses described as "negligible."

August 29.—Germans' advance on Paris reaches Amiens, on the west, and seizes many cities and towns, including St. Quentin, Lille, Laon, and Compiègne, the latter only forty miles from Paris. Paris prepares for a siege, with an exodus of perhaps a million of her population to the south and west. Government is removed to Bordeaux. Battle of Nancy, or battle of the Grand Couronné, is begun and, by holding German troops in that territory, has marked influence on the battle of the Marne, which followed it.

August 31.—General von Hindenburg, after three days, completely defeats Russians at the Masurian Lakes in a battle called Tannenburg. Reports of the prisoners taken ran well above 60,000. Tannenburg was a decisive battle in the sense that it stopt the Russian invasion of East Prussia, but Hindenburg was unable until next year to follow it up successfully. Hindenburg's hobby long had been a battle at these lakes. He had studied out every possibility.

September 2.—Germans, having reached Chantilly, Sanlis, and Lagny, where, on a clear day from a housetop, one might see the Eiffel Tower, turn abruptly southeast toward the center of the Allies. Next day the British cross the Marne. End of the Allied retreat and beginning of battle of the Marne. On September 7, Germans take Maubeuge on Belgian border, a fortress of first line of French defense, thus releasing troops for main front. Same day German retreat across Marne begins. September 9, critical day of the battle, when Foch makes a successful thrust at La Fère Champenoise. Germans are driven into a V-shaped position at Vitry, where they assume the defensive, and on September 10 battle of the Marne ends, Germans retreating northward.

September 13.—Battle of the Aisne, lasting three weeks, begins. French recover Soissons. Western battle-line lies roughly in three sections: center along Aisne from Oise to Sedan; an advancing wing north from Aisne and Oise; a third section from Sedan generally along Meuse and Moselle to Toul. On September 19, Reims bombarded and cathedral, after being much damaged by shell, takes fire. On September 21, a fierce battle rages on heights of Craonne, twenty miles east of Soissons. Germans next day gain heights of Craonne. Trench warfare begun at the Aisne. Contemporary with this battle was the taking by the Germans of St. Mihiel, near Verdun.

September 20.—Jaroslaw taken by Russians, who advance from Poland toward Breslau in Silesia and invest Peremysl. Fighting about Augustovo ends in German defeat, October 2, forcing Hindenburg's retirement from northern Poland.

September 22.—German submarine *U*-9 sinks British cruisers *Hogue*, *Cressy*, and *Aboukir* in North Sea, with a British loss of 1,133 men; the first notable event in submarine warfare.

October 10.—"Race for the sea" ends with Germans concentrating on an effort lasting many weeks, to get Calais and afterward drive on Paris by a new route. On October 18, Belgians escaping from Ostend join Allied north wing. Great battle of Flanders begins. On November 11, Germans cross the Yser and take Dixmude. On November 10, Germans numbering 120,000 concentrate in an attack on Ypres. On November 17, inundations effected by the Belgians extend the flooded area beyond Dixmude and bring to a close the first phase of the battle of Flanders. On December 5, German attack Ypres and are successfully resisted, with some gains by Allies in this the second battle of Flanders, which is brought to an end after severe resistance.

October 18.—In battle of the Vistula, in which Hindenburg sought to get Warsaw,

"THESE ScotTissue Towels sure are great in hot weather. Their absorbent texture gets right into the pores and gathers up the moisture. I tell you they're fine! So soothing and comfortable to a fellow's hot, perspiry skin, too. But the greatest satisfaction is to know they are absolutely clean, and I have no hesitancy to put them to my face. A splash of cold water and a cool, clean ScotTissue Towel several times a day is the best little recipe for summer comfort I've ever discovered."

A ScotTissue Towel dries the skin quickly and thoroughly, being soft and very absorbent. It looks clean, feels clean, and *is* clean—clean from the minute it leaves the model factory to the time you take it from the dustproof cabinet, folded, ready to dry your face and hands.

When you find a pure white, soft and very absorbent towel, with the trade-mark "ScotTissue" embossed on it—your identification—you will find real satisfaction, real hot-weather comfort.

Heads of amusement parks, boat lines, stores, office buildings, hotels, theatres, restaurants, factories, offices, schools and institutions should investigate ScotTissue and send for further interesting and valuable information.

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Originators of the Paper Towel
Manufacturers of ScotTissue Towels and Toilet Paper
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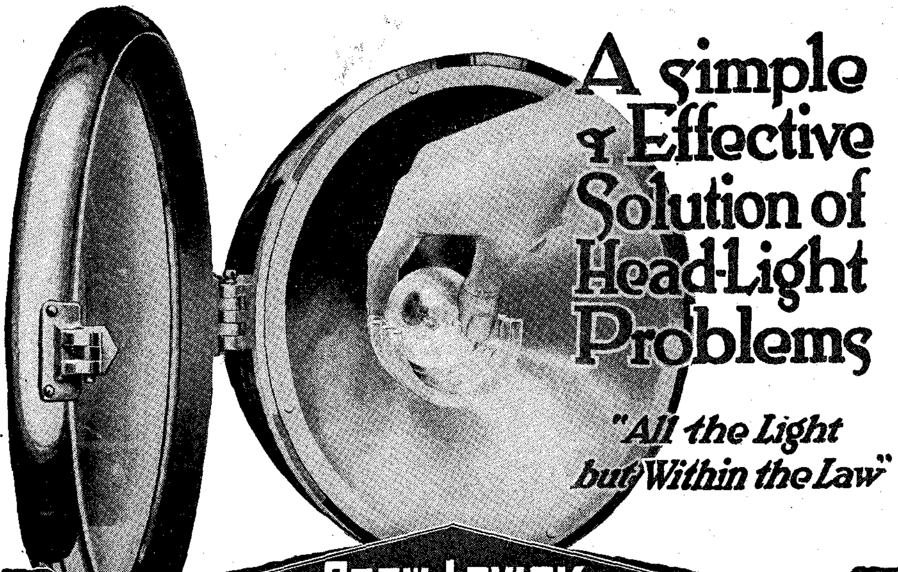
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"All the Light but Within the Law"

CREW LEVICK

FRACTORS

THE LAMP appearance remains unchanged. You slip the transparent Fractors back of the bulb, and your driving light not only is made lawful but also efficient.

Fractors are not front glasses. They are scientifically designed glass cups that fit under the lamp bulb. Little prisms bend the waste rays of blinding light that ordinarily go upward, and project them forward, horizontally, under a line 42 inches above the road. A path of daylight is shot far ahead, the roadway in front and to the sides being brightly lighted.

Fractors make driving safe and comfortable for you and approaching motorists. They are easy to attach, and become part of the lamp reflector. They fit all lamps—Fords to Packards.

Enjoy good driving light. Get all the light but keep within the law. Save your eyes—drive without strain. Take a few minutes and fit Fractors to your lamps today. Buy from your dealer, or order direct, delivered through your dealer.

$2.75 PAIR
FIT ALL LAMPS

Send for Interesting Booklet on Fractors

Crew Levick Motor Oils and Greases	Grease-in-Tubes	Mistokleen	Mistokloths	Tire Seal
From Finest Penna. Crude	Easiest way to lubricate. $1.50 a kit	The Modern Car Cleanser. $1.25 filled	Handy cloths in boxes. 25c and 50c	"Stops Punctures from Stopping You." $1.50, $2.00 $2.50 cans

Send for Interesting Booklet describing any or all of the above

Crew Levick Company, 2231-51 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Oldest and one of the largest producers and refiners of oils, and manufacturers of petroleum products.

REFINERIES: Pennsylvania Paraffine Works, Bessemer Refining Co., Glade Oil Works, Seaboard Oil Works, Pembrick Oil Co., Pa.. Lawrence Oil Co., Pa.
PRODUCING COMPANIES: Muir Oil Co., Pa. — Combination Oil Co., Pa.— Warren Co., Ill., Okla.
BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore, Boston.
FOREIGN OFFICES: London, England.

Russian reenforcements descending from the Bzura and Vistula, and from Novo Georgievsk, outflank the German left. Another Russian force, crossing the Vistula north of Kozenitz, attacks German right and turns tide of battle.

NOVEMBER 1.—A naval battle off Coronel, Chile, in which British lose cruisers *Monmouth* and *Good Hope*, with severe damage to cruisers *Glasgow* and *Otranto*. Of five German cruisers attacking, the *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, and *Nürnburg* return with slight injuries to Valparaiso. German guns in this battle outclassed the British. British sent larger war-ships against Germans, and on December 7, off Falkland Islands, defeated them, only one of their ships getting away.

NOVEMBER 19.—German advance blocked within forty miles of Warsaw. To the south, huge battle under way, centering on Krakow and Czenstochow. Russian force in Karpathians defeated.

DECEMBER 17.—Great Britain declares protectorate over Egypt, and Prince Hussein Kemal, uncle of deposed Khedive, appointed Sultan. France acknowledges Britain's protectorate. Great Britain declares adherence to Franco-Moroccan Treaty of 1912, which gave France a protectorate over Morocco.

DECEMBER 19.—Germans again halted at Bzura River, thirty miles from Warsaw, and driven across border to Neidenburg and Lautenburg, where a stand is made by them for protection of Thorn. Official statistics give losses in East Prussia during the war, of which, says the investigators, "only a portion may be laid directly to Russian vandalism." Figures are: Entirely or partly destroyed, 24 cities, 600 villages, 300 estates, and 34,000 buildings; plundered, 100,000 residences; killed or seriously injured, 2,000 civilians; carried off to Russia, 10,700 persons; fugitives who had to leave home, 350,000 to 400,000; killed or carried off by the Russians, 135,000 horses, 250,000 cattle, 200,000 hogs, 50,000 sheep, 10,000 goats, 600,000 chickens, and 50,000 geese. The total damage is estimated at $375,000,000.

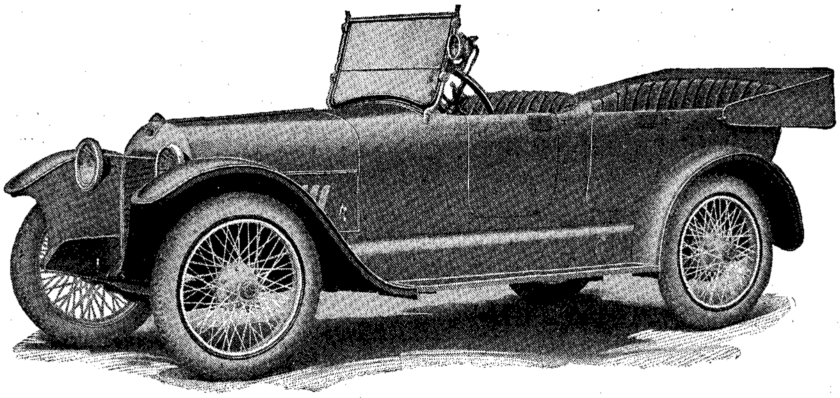
FEBRUARY 1, 1915.—*Appam*, British passenger-liner in West-African trade, given up as lost on return voyage from Dakar to Plymouth, enters Hampton Roads under German prize-crew of 22 commanded by Lieutenant Berge, of German Naval Reserve. Claimed to be one of eight British ships taken by auxiliary *Moewe*, of which all the rest were sunk. *Moewe* weeks later reached a German port.

FEBRUARY 20.—Anglo-French in operating against Dardanelles begin bombardment of Turkish fortifications. On March 18, British battle-ships *Irresistible* and *Ocean* and French battle-ship *Bouvet* sunk in Strait by mines. British *Inflexible* and French *Gaulois* disabled.

MARCH 10.—British troops take Neuve Chapelle and advance toward Lille. On March 12, German counter-offensive results in a stalemate. Neuve Chapelle one of the fiercest of the war's battles thus far.

MARCH 22.—Peremysl falls, its garrison of 9 generals, 93 officers of the General Staff, 2,500 other officers, and 117,000 men surrendering unconditionally to Russians. March 31, Russians reach last heights of the Beskid Mountains, on the threshold of Hungary. Russia reports total number of Austrian prisoners taken since advance in Karpathians began, on January 21, to be 260,000, including those taken at Peremysl.

APRIL 15.—Fierce fighting at Ypres



Announcing— The Pan-American

The Pan-American is America's newest motor car; not new in the sense of an untried chassis, not new in the sense of an inexperienced factory organization, but new—*overwhelmingly new*—in the sense of *new* beauty, *new* comfort, *new* distinction! And it is this new and startling beauty, mounted on a chassis of time-tested performance, which has sent the Pan-American to the fore so quickly as "The Amercan Beauty Car."

For a great class of automobile buyers the Pan-American is the *ideal* motor car. Here, at last, is *the car of the happy medium,* the car with sufficient weight and sufficent wheel base to be wholly comfortable and yet not represent extravagance of up-keep, a car which will respond instantly to every normal demand for speed, get-away and pick-up, and yet not tax its owner with the cost of excess power; a car which represents true beauty of design and real excellence of finish without running into the extravagant fittings best left to people of great wealth.

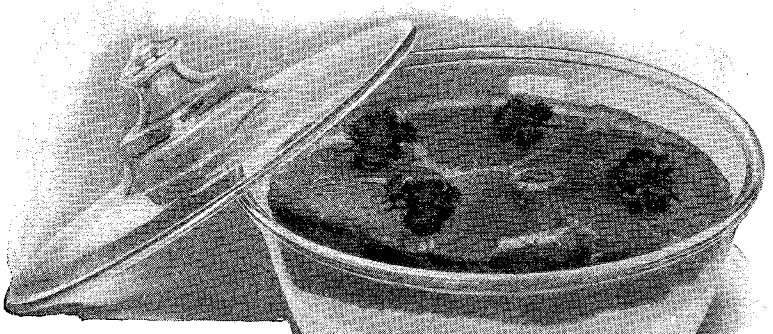
While not consciously patterning the Pan-American after the cars of the Old World, our designers sought to secure the same results; the economical consumption of gasoline and oil, the safety of a low center of gravity, the beauty of flowing body lines —and, as a result, the Pan-American has received the imprimatur of approval from the great export houses of the world.

A beautiful Pan-American booklet will be sent you upon your request.

$1500 F. O. B. Decatur, Ill.

Pan-American Motors Corp.
Decatur, Illinois

"The American Beauty Car"



HAM EN CASSEROLE
Put a two inch slice of "Swift's Premium" Ham in a casserole or covered baking dish. Nearly cover the slice with milk and bake a little more than an hour. Thicken the gravy and serve. An unusually delicious dish.

Taste it once and you will serve it often

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Swift's Premium
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Ham
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YOU would know what gives "Swift's Premium" Ham its flavor if you could see how carefully each ham is selected and prepared, how each one is smoked just the right length of time over fragrant hickory fires until all its spicy sweetness, its delicious flavor is brought out.

Have "Swift's Premium" Ham cooked in this new way for dinner tonight. Or serve it your favorite way. At once your family will notice how unusually delicious it is.

"Swift's Premium" Ham
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Salesmanship Is a High Art

If YOU have not already realized this, do so NOW. In **Short Talks on Retail Selling,** S. Roland Hall, who has made an exhaustive study of the subject, tells you in a series of chatty, inspirational talks how to handle your customers and yourself so as to secure the best possible results. This book should be owned by all salesfolk. *12mo, cloth. 75 cents; by mail, 83 cents.*

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QUALITY FIRST

Fenton labels "stay stuck" and they are tough. Every one of them perfect—no matter how complicated the design. Made by the largest exclusive gummed label manufacturer in the world. Estimates and prices on request.

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OSCAR MAYER'S
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To introduce them we will send full size can anywhere, prepaid, for 38c

HERE are Frankfurters De Luxe—a product of Oscar Mayer's inimitable skill with choice meat blends and spices. Better than the imported kind. Delicious—with a new tang and zest. Unequalled for luncheon, supper or picnic. Try them!

Send name of local dealer and 38c (stamps or money order) for 12 ounce can. Sufficient to serve three people.

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MACARONI

again, poisonous gas being used by Germans.

April 30.—Period entered upon of *Zeppelin* and other aircraft-raids on English and French cities, and French reprisals. *Zeppelin* makes raid on Ipswich, 66 miles from London. *Zeppelins* raid London suburbs, dropping many bombs, killing four residents. On June 15, French aircraft bombard Karlsruhe, killing and wounding over 200. In retaliation, *Zeppelins* raid British coast, killing 16 and injuring 40. *Zeppelin*-raid on London, October 13, results in 55 killed and 114 wounded.

May 7.—After German Ambassador von Bernstorff had warned Americans in newspaper advertisement to avoid entering war-zone on ships of Allies, the Cunard liner *Lusitania* torpedoed without warning at sea off Kinsale, Ireland, and sinks in fifteen minutes, with loss of 1,152 lives, of whom more than 100 are Americans, including women and children. On May 10 a note to United States from German Foreign Office expresses regret for our losses on the *Lusitania*, but directs attention to Germany's warning and places blame on Great Britain.

May 7.—Vigorous assault about Ypres by Germans, penetrating Allied lines north of Arras. In counter-attack Allies win two and a half miles on four-mile front. On June 21, French win "labyrinth" trenches north of Neuville St. Vaast. Fierce fighting also at Festubert.

May 20.—Italian Chamber of Deputies confers full war-power on Government by vote 407 to 74. Tremendous enthusiasm sweeps over country. On May 21, Senate ratifies the War Bill unanimously and, on May 22, issues mobilization orders. On May 24, Austro-German troops advance in Trentino and hostilities begin in Adriatic. On May 31, Italian advance through Trentino reaches peak of Mt. Zugno, 6,000 feet high, which is taken at point of bayonet.

June 1.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, German Socialist leader, arrested and held for court martial for treasonable utterances in public. On June 28, found guilty of treasonable utterances and gross insubordination, and sentenced to thirty months in prison, the minimum penalty. Sentence later extended about a year longer.

June 2.—Peremysl retaken by Germans after assault said to be unparalleled in violence.

June 3.—Earl Kitchener lost with entire staff on cruiser *Hampshire* which is struck by a mine off West Orkney Islands. Kitchener on his way to Russia. Boat sank in ten minutes.

June 16.—Vienna claims that, in the first fifteen days of June, 122,408 Russians are taken prisoners, with 53 cannon and nearly 200 machine guns. Russians, hampered by lack of ammunition, fall back. Austro-German force closes in on Lemberg. One portion of the Russian line is driven north across the Polish border and Mackensen advances northward between the Bug and Vistula. Forces concentrated in this advance said to number 2,000,000. Having crossed the Tanew, aim at Brest-Litovsk and Ivangorod.

July 15.—Russians decide to abandon Warsaw, mainly because of shortage of munitions. Ring about Warsaw is welded more firmly by capture of Ostrolenka and occupation of Radom, Crojec, and Blonie, the last named being only 17 miles west. Germany, on July 21, claims total occupation of Courland, along the Baltic to within a few miles of Riga. Troops under von Bülow continue in a southeastern circling movement which on July 25 reaches 35 miles southeast of Shavli, where an attempt is made to seize the railway junction, which commands by tributary lines both the Kovno-Vilna and the Vilna-Dvinsk railroads, important links in the Warsaw-Petrograd lines. Berlin declares number of Russian prisoners in hand to be over 1,500,000. Reviewing on August 1 the first year of the war, Berlin newspapers claim the Central Powers practically free from invasion and occupy a total of 90,222 square miles of enemy territory in west and east, or the equivalent of a district twice the size of Bavaria.

July 25.—British occupy Kut-el-Amara in the Tigris.

August 4.—Ivangorod falls, and next day German forces under Prince Leopold of Bavaria storm last fortress of Warsaw and enter city. Russians retire to east bank of the Vistula. Evacuation of whole line of the Vistula follows, August 6, with single exception of great entrenched camp of Novogeorgievsk. Russians escape envelopment.

August 7.—Italian troops launch a new attack on Teuton positions east of Monfalcone, and on Carso plateau, south of Göritz. On August 9, they take Göritz under Cadorna, with 10,000 prisoners, in what is regarded as greatest Italian victory of war. Assisted by bombardment from fleet in sector of Monfalcone, they also capture Monte Sabotino and Podgora. On east bank of Isonzo they take Monte San Michele. Advancing toward Trieste on August 10, Italian troops win victories, including capture of Boschini, and penetration of trenches northeast of Monte San Michele and near San Martino. Drive toward Trieste proceeds with capture of Doberdo Plateau. Capture of San Martino del Casso puts offensive within twenty miles of Austrian port. Army now six miles south of Göritz; soon 13 miles from Trieste. On August 14, Italian advance in Isonzo campaign reaches suburbs of Tolmino, which is razed by shelling. Thirty million dollars' worth of interned German ships are seized by Italians on August 27.

August 13.—Large instalment of new Allied troops land at Suvla Burnu, on Gallipoli, and take positions five miles inland, to reinforce others landed in April. Desperate two days' battle follows. Casualties reported by the Turks: Allied, 4,000 dead, 9,000 wounded; Turks, 8,000 dead, 12,000 wounded.

August 15.—Prince Leopold crosses the Bug, 15 miles north of Brest-Litovsk. Kovno is shelled. Von Eichhorn's army takes its outer fortifications next day, and on August 17 Kovno falls, threatening all railway lines between Grodno, Vilna, Brest-Litovsk, Dvinsk, and Petrograd. General von Gallwitz, on August 18, reaches railway near Bielstok, and his army, with that of Prince Leopold and the Austro-German forces of Mackensen, closes in on an unbroken half-circle upon Brest-Litovsk. Novogeorgievsk, the great Russian fortress at the confluence of the Narew and the Vistula, is taken next day by the Germans, who secure 85,000 Russian captives, 700 cannon, and much miscellaneous material.

August 19.—After a period in which plots to destroy or close American munition plants and of conspiring against the

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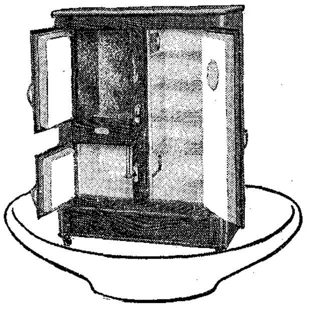

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We use the copyrighted word "Cleanable" only on our one-piece porcelain lined refrigerators. No other manufacturer has the legal right to use this name.

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United States, Secretary of State Lansing, requests Austro-Hungarian Government to recall Ambassador Dumba because of his participation in them. Request from Dumba that he take leave of absence instead refused, and he is obliged to return home. On August 31, James Archibald, an American, is discovered by British at Falmouth transporting official dispatches from Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to United States, to German Government. Dispatches seized and Archibald released.

August 31.—White Star liner *Arabic*, nineteen hours out of Liverpool for New York, sunk in eleven minutes by German submarine. Thirty-nine passengers and crew reported missing, of whom two are Americans. Germany, on September 9, asserts submarine's commander attacked *Arabic* without warning, but against his instructions, only after he was convinced of steamer's intention to ram the submarine; expresses regret for loss of American lives; disclaims any obligations to pay indemnity, and suggests arbitration. On October 5, German Ambassador sends note expressing the German Government's regret for sinking *Arabic* and its disavowal of the act of commander, and further assurance given that new orders to submarines so stringent that recurrence of any such incident "considered out of the question."

August 25.—Brest-Litovsk taken by storm by Mackensen's army. Russians evacuate fortress of Olita, 30 miles south of Kovno. To the south Gallwitz captures 3,500 prisoners and machine guns. Hindenburg's army engaged at Bausk and Schonberg, southeast of Mitau, and in region east of Kovno, where 2,450 prisoners are captured. Mackensen reaches Kamieniez-Litovsk, on the Liessna, north of Brest, and advances south of that city. Russian War Office announces that Russian retreat has been conducted in accordance with official plans and that orders recently issued call 2,000,000 more men to the flag. On August 29, Lipsk, 20 miles west of Grodno, captured by the Germans. Northeast of Olita, Eichhorn is victorious in an engagement with retreating Russians. In Galicia, Russians are retreating along a 125-mile front, with a loss of 10,000 prisoners. New Prussian casualty-lists bring total Russians killed, wounded, and missing up to 1,740,836, which is generally taken to be a gross exaggeration.

September 2.—Russian Army evacuates Grodno. German forces take a bridgehead on the Düna River between Friedrichstadt and Riga, and Russians are driven from Brody in the northeast corner of Galicia. Hindenburg threatens Jacobstadt. Mackensen captures Pinsk, thus completing an eastward advance of nearly 100 miles since the fall of Brest-Litovsk on August 25. Vilna is invested on three sides. Petrograd announces the probable evacuation of the city. Russians claim considerable victories in eastern Galicia and Bukowina. On September 19, evacuation of Vilna completed and Kief being evacuated.

September 8.—Czar takes command of Russian Army and Grand Duke Nicholas transferred from chief command to viceroyalty of Caucasus and command Russian Southern Army. On January 11, general offensive begun by Russians on 100-mile front in Caucasus. Turkish forces in flight, January 17, toward Erzerum. Following a five days' siege, Erzerum, the great Armenian fortress, falls into the hands of Russians on February 15.

September 10.—Envoys of Great Britain and France arrive in New York to arrange loan to Allies and begin conferences with American bankers and, on September 20, amount agreed upon was $500,000,000 at 5 per cent., on short-term bonds issued by the two Governments, whole loan to be underwritten by syndicate.

September 20.—Reports reach Washington that 500,000 Armenians been slaughtered by Turks and Kurds or have lost lives through Turkish deportation orders. On October 3, committee on Armenian atrocities, Allied professional and business men, issue detailed report on persecution of Armenians which "in cruelty and horror nothing the past thousand years has equaled."

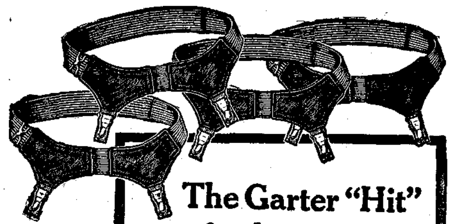
September 26. A check comes to the Allied autumn offensive south of Lille, but further progress made between Reims and the Argonne; Paris reckons 40,000 dead and wounded Germans and claims an equal number of prisoners taken. British concentrate about Loos, northeast of Lens, and take German trenches and bomb-proof shelters with second-line trenches and attack third line. On September 29, Allies are within sight of Lens. French push forward between Souchez and Vimy. The Allies estimate German losses here and in Champagne at more than three army-corps. Allied attack then slows down, but in Champagne French advance is maintained with great stubbornness. British losses to date from offensive estimated at 95,000 men.

October 6.—French capture Champagne village of Tahure and hills to north of town. Hindenburg's offensive before Dvinsk checked. Germans at standstill from Friedrichstadt to marshes of Pinsk.

October 9.—With Russian campaign brought to a close, Germans begin campaign under Mackensen to crush Servia. Berlin reports occupation of Belgrade, and Servian capital removed to Ishtib. On October 11, Germany reports crossing of Danube completed and 150,000 troops fighting toward Morava Valley. Bulgarians attacking Servian front in direction of Vlasina. On October 14, the Germans take Passarowitz and advance down Morava Valley against Servia's strongholds.

October 18.—General Sir Ian Hamilton, in command of land forces, Dardanelles, relieved by Major-General Monro. On November 18, Monro advises widthdrawal of Allied forces.

October 20.—Bulgarian forces aim at Monastir, which commands second railway line north from Saloniki. Communications between Uskup and Nish cut out and Saloniki-Nish railway cut. October 26, Germans and Austrians hold first fifty miles of railroad south of Belgrade, Servians next 150 miles, Bulgarians next 100 miles, French and English lower 50 miles. On Servo-Roumanian front, Austro-Germans and Bulgars only 20 miles apart. Brigade of British troops leave Saloniki for Doiran to prepare an advance on Strumitsa in concert with French. On October 27, union of Bulgarian and German forces announced, completing an open road for Germany through northeastern Servia and Bulgaria to Ægean Sea and Constantinople. On November 19, Servians driven from last strip of old Servian territory. Take refuge in mountainous districts in west, where they are attacked on three sides. Flight of Servian Army led by



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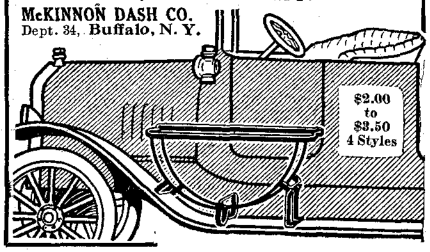

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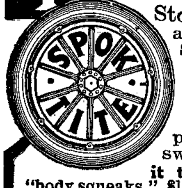

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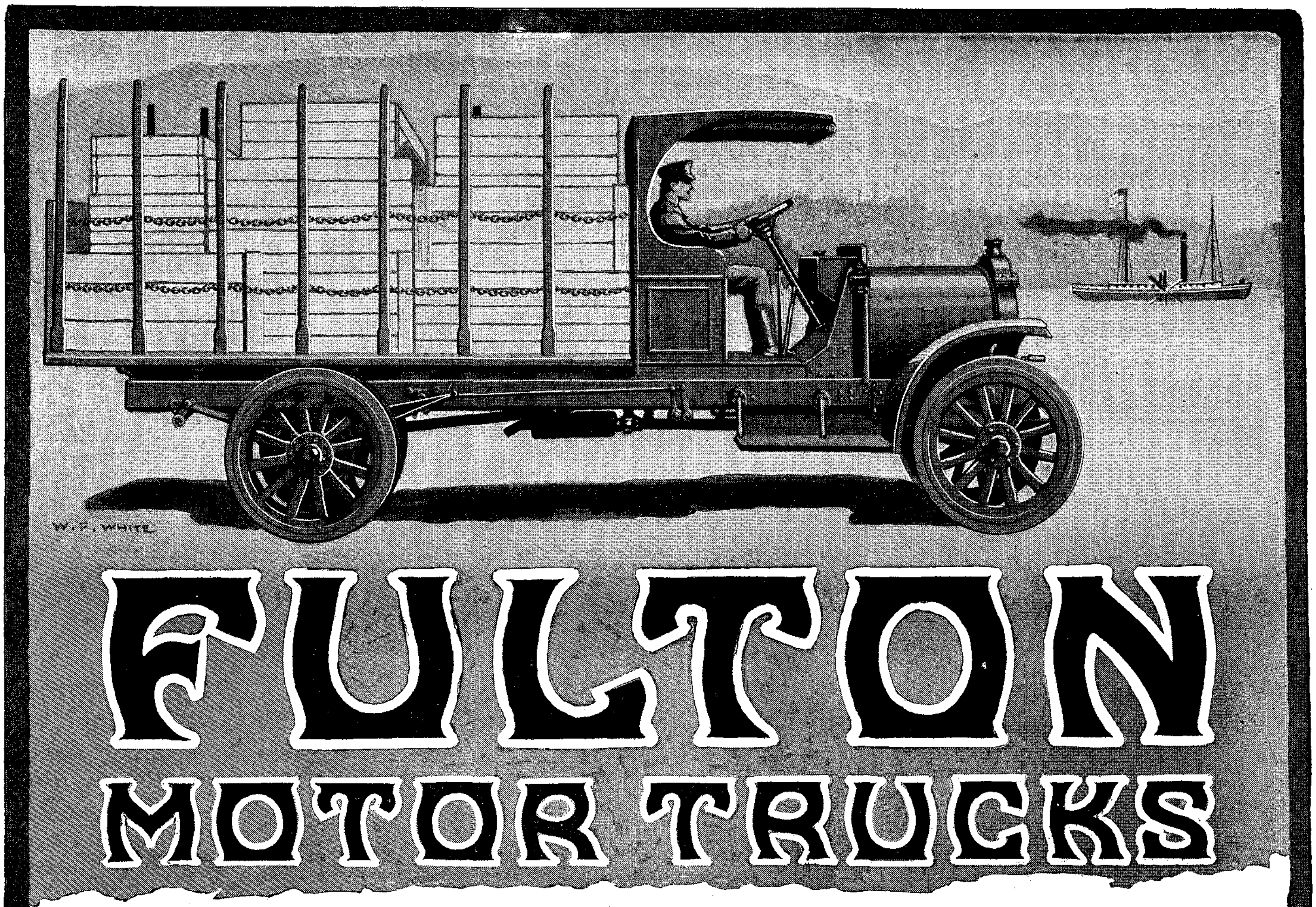

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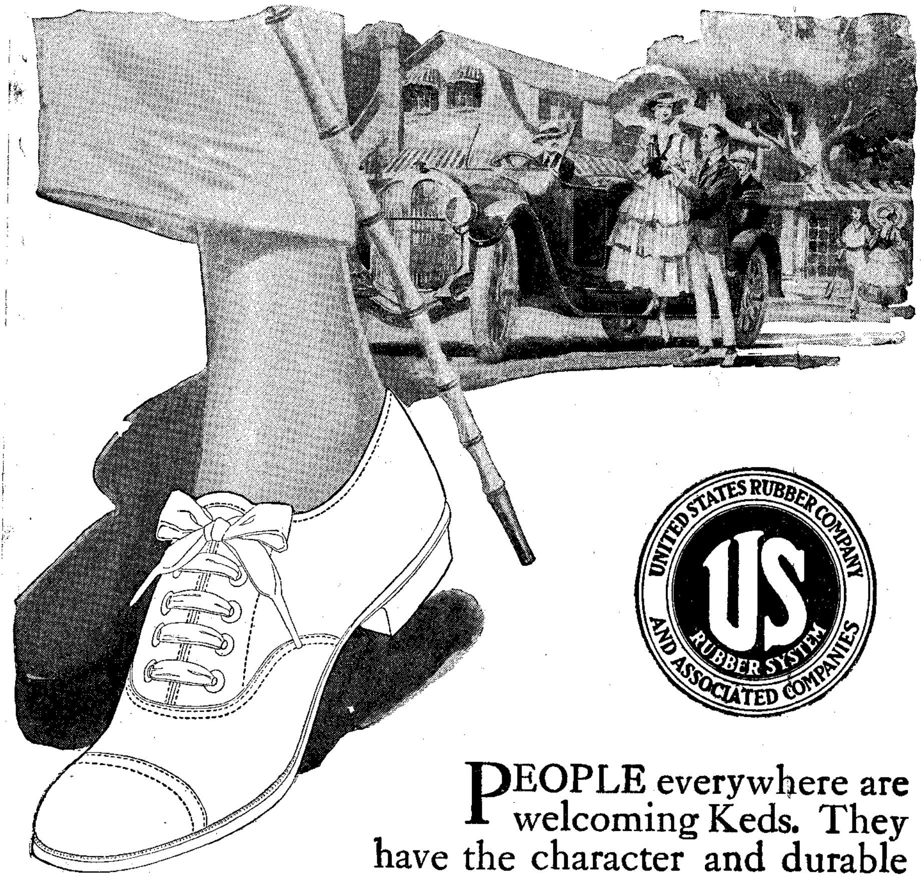

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King Peter, and Government retires to Skutari. On November 25, Bulgarians push on to Monastir, while German forces descend Vardar. On November 27, Berlin declares the last of Servian Army in western Servia driven into Albania and Montenegro and that, with capture of over 100,000 Servians and occupation of Rudnik, object of German campaign accomplished.

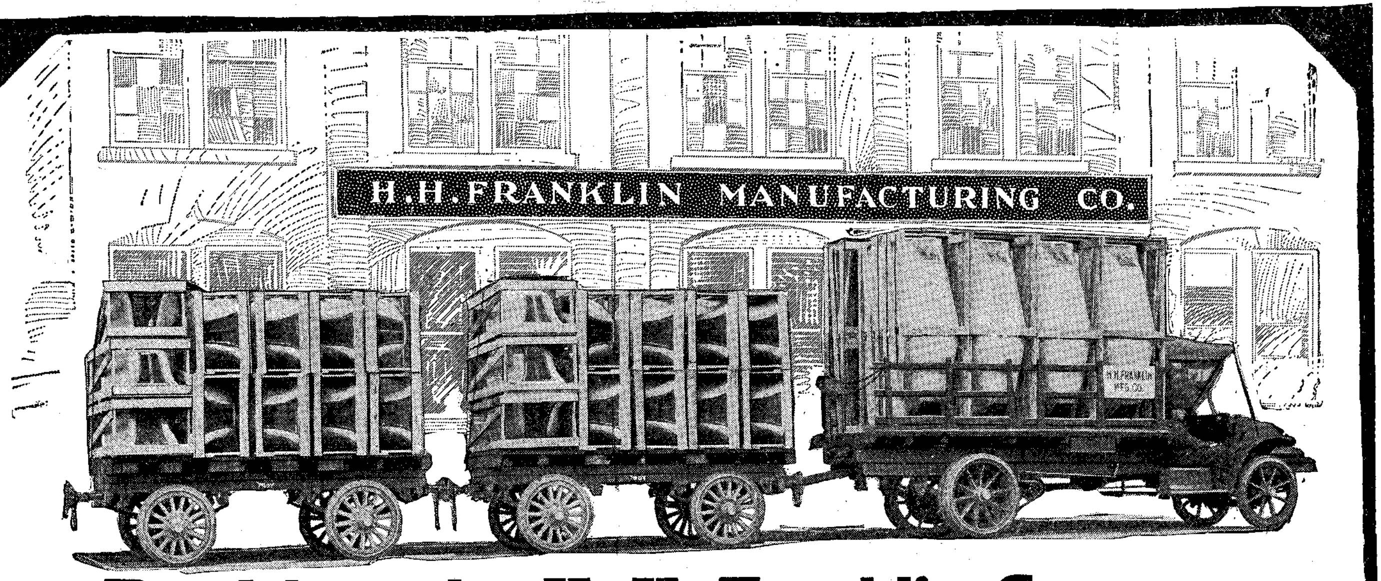
NOVEMBER 8.—Indictments involving heavy penalties found against six Germans, of whom one is Lieutenant Fay, arrested for conspiring to destroy at sea several vessels carrying munitions to Allies. On November 10, one of the shops of Bethlehem Steel Works destroyed by fire, entailing loss of 800 big guns intended for Allies. On November 11, new factory of Roeblings' Company, Trenton, engaged in manufacturing chains and barbed wire for Allies, destroyed by fire. On December 2, verdict of guilty rendered against Dr. Karl Buenz and three other Hamburg-American officials on charge of conspiring to defraud the United States by falsely obtaining clearance papers for German supply war-ships, sentenced to one and one-half years' imprisonment. On December 3, immediate recall Captain Boy-ed, and Captain von Papen, naval and military attachés of German Embassy, demanded by our Government on ground of "improper activities in military and naval matters." On December 17, Paul König, known as Chief of Police of Hamburg-American Line, and two alleged confederates, arrested by United States officials, charged with having started plot to wreck Welland Canal and so cripple commerce through Great Lakes.

NOVEMBER 15.—English gun-boat flotilla on Tigris secures surrender of Amara. British take over 2,000 prisoners. Further advances in campaign take British almost to Bagdad where, on November 28, Turkish War-Office claims retreat of Townshend's forces several miles down Tigris. In next year, January 2, main part of Townshend's forces have retreated considerable distance down Tigris after capture of, and repulse from, Ctesiphon. Detachment left at Kut-el-Amara executed practically rear-guard action to insure escape of those at Ctesiphon. General Nixon in command invalided home and succeeded by General Lake. February 10, Turks report two futile attempts by Aylmer's forces to reach Kut-el-Amara. British at Kut-el-Amara heavily shelled by Turks.

DECEMBER 21.—British in Suvla Bay and Anzac regions withdrawn, leaving only Allied forces at Sed-el-Bahr, on tip of peninsula. Official British statement figures total Allied loss as 112,921. Ian Hamilton says there were 12,000 British casualties in landing at Suvla Bay and Anzac region btween August 6 and 10. Failure Suvla Bay attributed to raw recruits, inexperienced officers, and lack of water-supply. Gallipoli was completely evacuated January 9, with only one casualty, and abandonment of seventeen old guns.

JANUARY 4, 1916.—Northeast of Czernowitz Russians take 1,061 prisoners and four machine guns. Austrians retiring from Czernowitz toward Kolomea. Fortifications about Czernowitz taken by storm and railroad communications with Kolomea threatened.

JANUARY 13.—Vienna reports capture Cetinje which is first occupation of Montenegrin capital by an enemy in history. On January 20, Kaiser Wilhelm arrives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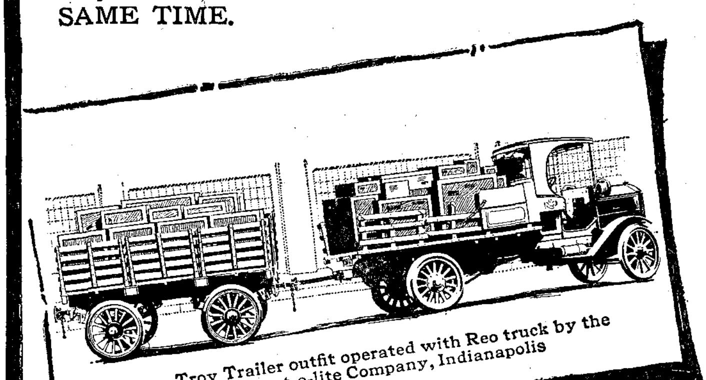

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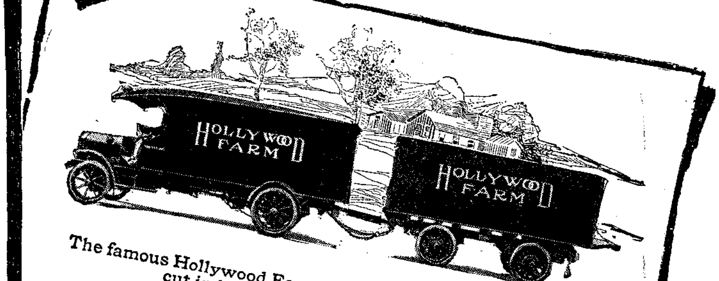

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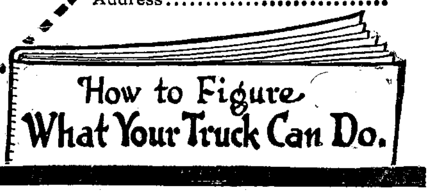
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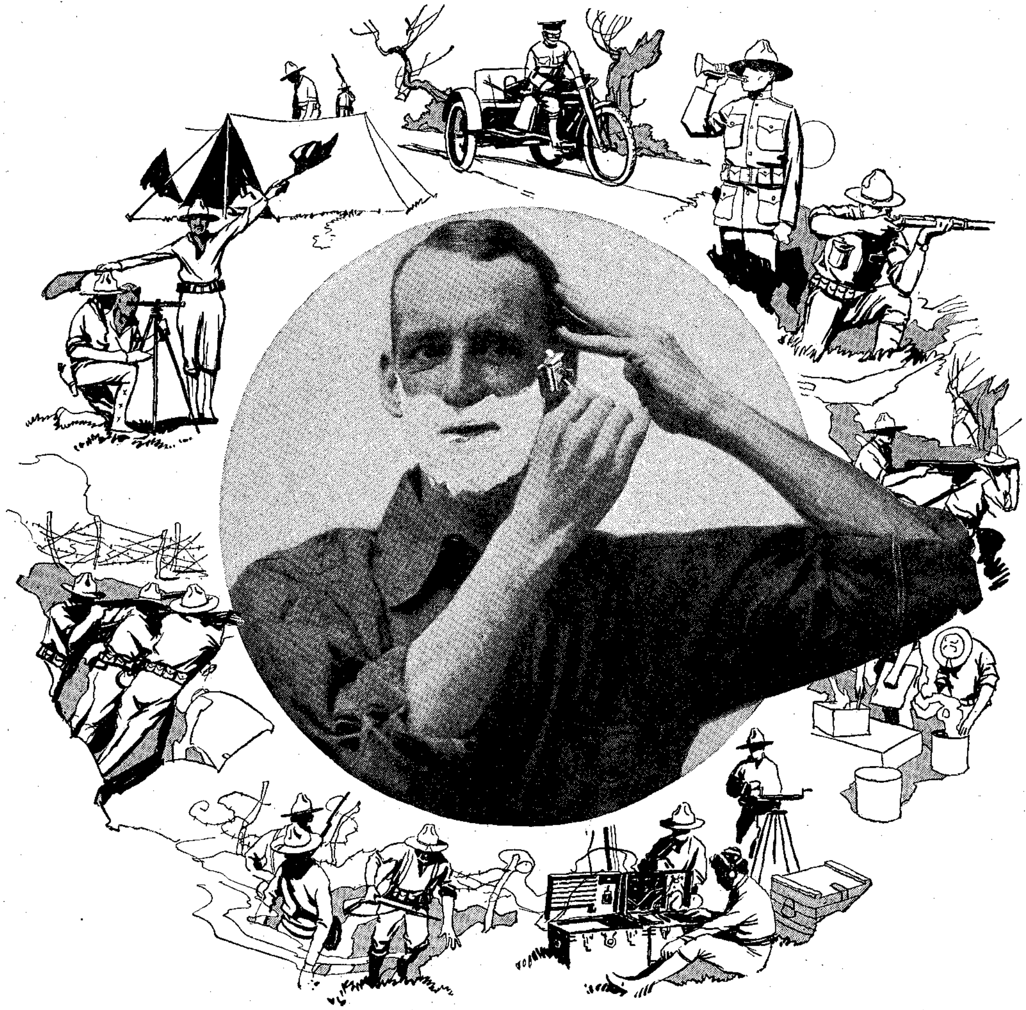

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in Belgrade, "the first German Emperor in Servia's capital since Barbarossa." On January 21, Montenegrins fall back to join Servians in Albania. On January 23 Skutari, capital of Albania, captured by Austrians.

January 29.—Paris raided by *Zeppelin* and 24 killed and 30 injured, in retaliation for French raid on Freiburg, which was in turn retaliation for German raid on Épernay. On January 31, *Zeppelins* raid English districts in Suffolk, Norfolk, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Staffordshire. Over 220 bombs dropt, resulting in 54 deaths and 67 injuries. January 23, twenty-four French aeroplanes raid Metz, engaging in several combats with *Aviatiks* and *Fokkers* of the Germans. Bombs to the number of 130 dropt on barracks and railway stations. February 21, Paris reports "perhaps the day of the greatest aerial activity yet seen." *Zeppelin* brought down in flames, *Fokker* shot down, and three other German aeroplanes brought down. Principal engagements over Revigny. French air-squadron bombards German aviation-field at Habsheim and other localities near Mülhausen, Alsace. German munitions-factory bombarded by another squadron. German aeroplanes drop bombs on Lunéville, Dombaele, and Nancy. Another group attacks Furnes, Poperinghe, and Amiens.

February 23.—At Verdun, Germans begin great offensive under Crown Prince. After first day declared to be in possession of six and a quarter miles of French trenches to a depth of a mile and seven-eighths, and to have taken over 3,000 prisoners. Two days later Germans claim 10,000 prisoners. Paris estimates German losses at 150,000. Berlin reports officially capture of Fort Douaumont, northeastern corner of the Verdun defense, four miles from Verdun proper. German attack at Verdun shifts to southeast and west.

March 1.—Turks continue retreat toward Erzingan, west of Erzerum, and toward Bitlis, which next day is taken by Russians. On March 5, Russian advance begins upon Trebizond. Advance-guard within 20 miles of Trebizond. On April 9, reach Trebizond in force and begin attack. Turks retreat from Trebizond along Black Sea on April 19, and Russians drive westward on Erzingan, next important stronghold which falls on July 25. Thus Grand Duke Nicholas completes recovery from Turks of all Armenia.

March 6.—At close of fourteenth day of battle of Verdun, German Crown Prince launches first attack against fortress from the northwest. Germans drive on both flanks, taking village of Fresnes on east and to west of Meuse, gaining footholds on both sides of Goose Hill. Again attacking Vaux, on March 11, Germans secure a foothold in village and advance upon slopes of fortress.

March 12.—Italians resume offensive on Isonzo front and extend operations, tho greatly hindered by snowfalls and avalanches, along the Trentino and Cadore front. Intense artillery bombardment of Göritz, and, to south, Italian airmen drop bombs on Trieste.

March 17.—Brazilian Government seizes twenty-four German ships interned in Brazilian ports, due to shortage of ships in Brazil and in retaliation for Germany's refusal to release $7,000,000 Brazilian coffee she had seized. Incident leads in following year to actual war between the two countries.

March 23.—Total loss in merchant-marine tonnage by belligerent nations figured at 3,744,219, of which Great Britain lost 485 ships with total tonnage of 1,506,415. France, Italy, and Russia together lost 167 ships, totaling 282,178 tons. Germans have had 601 ships captured or sunk with tonnage of 1,276,500. Eighty Austrian craft, totaling 267,644 lost; 124 Turkish vessels, tonnage not estimated; also, 736 neutral ships, with tonnage of 441,472.

March 24.—Channel steamship *Sussex* struck by torpedo, or mine, as she approaches Dieppe from Folkestone. Ship makes port with assistance, but fifty casualties reported as result of explosion. On May 4, Germany declares no merchant vessel shall be sunk without warning or without saving human lives, unless ship attempts to escape or offers resistance, but asserts that "it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision" in case British Government can not be brought to book by United States. On May 8, President accepts German promises as to future conduct of submarine warfare, but refuses to regard them as contingent on any action between this country and any other.

March 27.—From Ypres to Albert, British score first important success in months in taking 600 yards of front trench at St. Eloi. British now hold eighty miles of Western front, or about one-fourth of the whole.

March 30.—Following 12-day lull at Douaumont, north of Verdun, activities recommenced. In spite of artillery and liquid fire, Paris claims attack definitely repulsed. German attack at Verdun then shifted to village of Vaux, southeast of Douaumont, where French troops are driven out of village. Battle for Vaux rages for days, French gaining slightly on ground taken by Germans. On April 4, German attempts to break through at Douaumont are frustrated.

April 4.—Raid by French squadron of 23 planes results in one of the greatest aerial battles in the war over Mülhausen in Upper Alsace. On April 6, France declares 31 German aeroplanes were destroyed in combat in March, and admits loss of 13. Germany estimates 44 British and French planes lost, and places her own loss at 14. British War Office asserts 47 German planes lost, out of which British airmen and anti-aircraft guns accounted for ten. French aviators raid Metz and Arnaville, dropping 276 bombs on former city. On June 22, French sources report French aviators shelled German cities, Treves, Karlsruhe, and Mülheim, in reprisal for raids on Bar-le-Duc and Lunéville.

April 6.—British relief-force, with General Gorringe in command, seeking rescue of Townshend at Kut-el-Amara, ascends Tigris. On April 28, after holding out against Turks for 142 days, Townshend compelled, through exhaustion of supplies, to surrender his force of 9,000 officers and men. On May 22, Townshend and staff destined for deportation to Island of Prinkipo, in Sea of Marmora.

April 17.—Captain Franz von Papen, former military attaché to German Embassy, dismissed recently because of "improper activities in military affairs," indicted by a Federal grand jury on charge of having engaged in a military enterprise to destroy Welland Canal. Next day, Wolf von Igel, assistant of Captain von Papen, arrested and with him taken

GARDEN TALKS

CONSERVING THE HARVEST

In our Garden Talks this season we have pointed out the imperative need of meeting the world's food crisis with intensive and extensive plantings. We have emphasized the importance of caring for the growing crops, of providing for the maximum yields.

Both injunctions are being followed on a tremendous scale. Throughout the Nation, on backyard plots, in suburban gardens, on the country estate, the farm, the ranch, President Wilson's call for increased food supplies is being heeded.

All conditions now favor immense yields. No statistician will be able to calculate the foodstuffs made available by thousands of small plot plantings. On the country's farms, however, the Department of Agriculture experts report the probability of:

A bumper corn crop with an increase of 541,000,000 bushels over last year.

A combined winter and spring wheat crop of 38,000,000 bushels more than 1916.

A crop of barley—the third largest ever grown—exceeding last year's by 33,000,000 bushels.

An oat crop of 201,000,000 bushels more than last year.

A record potato yield indicating an increase of 167,000,000 bushels.

A harvest of rye amounting to 8,700,000 bushels in excess of 1916.

A record crop of sweet potatoes, a production of rice, the second largest ever produced, etc., etc.

Even with these great yields the food supply will be none too large. The Nation must feed its own and thousands belonging to our allies.

The need now uppermost is to conserve the maximum of our bounteous crops. Government authorities estimate that 50% of all fruits and vegetables ordinarily rot on the ground.

This duty devolves largely upon the American housewife, and she is awake to the situation.

Three principal methods for the preservation of vegetables and fruits demand the attention of every housewife: Among these, one of the most important is dehydration because it involves the least waste and labor. Clever manufacturers are putting on the market home drying appliances which make it easy to accumulate a large store of fruits and vegetables for winter use. By the drying process all fruits and vegetables may be easily preserved for winter use. This drying process retains the natural salts of vegetables, a high percentage of the natural flavor of fruits, and requires no sugar or other ingredients.

The various processes of home canning have been improved greatly during the past few years. There are the Hot Water Bath method, the Water Seal process, the Steam Pressure system. Many of these reduce to the minimum the amount of sugar required and are much superior to the old-fashioned way of canning. Clear instructions for the various modern methods of canning will be mailed to any *Digest* reader on receipt of a two-cent stamp by The National Emergency Food Garden Commission, Washington, D. C. Information about dehydrating appliances will be supplied by us upon receipt of stamped reply envelope.

The root-cellar method of storage is available to many. If the suburban or country place has a dark cool cellar, the root crops may be successfully stored in sand, with little waste.

Saving the food supply can be accomplished, too, by economy in the kitchen. Senator Smoot said recently that "the American Garbage Can is the fattest in all the world." It is estimated that this "fattest garbage can" contains sufficient good food, intentionally thrown away, to feed with nourishing food the entire population of France.

Garden Department, *THE LITERARY DIGEST*

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quantities of documents said to involve latter in illegal operations. Count von Bernstorff requests von Igle's release, but refused when proof given that alleged offense was committed before von Igle became engaged in carrying on routine work of the dismissed attaché.

April 20.—Flotilla of transports, arriving at Marseilles, brings Russian soldiers in large numbers to support of French. Is first of several monthly consignments of troops from Russia. Transports understood to have made the 10,250-mile journey from Vladivostok. Another flotilla reached Brest some weeks later.

April 21.—Sir Roger Casement arrested near Irish port, from ship laden with munitions intended for insurrection in Dublin, ship sailing under German commission and disguised as a merchantman. Revolt in Dublin follows, and all Ireland placed under military law. Fires raging in Dublin, while Post-office, Stephen's Green, and other parts of city are in hands of members of Sinn Fein, and sniping is prevalent. "Irish Republic" proclaimed, but after an existence of 120 hours overthrown, with unconditional surrender of its leaders. Save for occasional sniping, Dublin at peace again. On May 3, four leaders in Dublin uprising court-martialed, convicted of treason, and shot in the Tower of London. On June 29, Casement found guilty of treason and later shot in Pelton-ville jail.

April 29.—Germans attack three times in Verdun region: once west of the Meuse, between Avocourt Wood and Dead Man's Hill; once east of the river, a strong attack of combined artillery preparation, liquid fire, and fire curtains; and a smaller attack, also on the east bank, between ruins of villages of Douaumont and Vaux. All three held successfully in check, Paris claims. On May 7 General Pétain, "hero of Verdun," promoted to command of armies between Soissons and Verdun.

May 15.—Southwest of Trent, Austrians, by surprize attack, capture important Italian positions in Tyrol, taking about 2,500 prisoners. Italy admits a withdrawal from advanced positions. On May 24, official Austrian statement gives total of Italian prisoners as 24,400, with 101 machine guns. On June 6, Rome announces Italian forces driving Austrians back along Tyrolean front, especially in Vallarsa and Pasubia sectors, where an Austrian surprize attack in midst of snowstorm was forcibly repulsed. Italians to the south and southeast of Trent continue to hold invaders back, dispersing concentrations along Lagarina Valley. According to statements issued by Austrian War Office on June 10, only 200,000 troops engaged in invasion of Italy, this force supported, however, by heavy artillery.

May 25.—Fort Douaumont retaken by Germans through aid of Bavarian divisions recently brought to front. On May 28, German bombardment of Verdun continues, without result. Total German losses before Verdun reckoned by French at 300,000.

May 31.—Great naval battle in North Sea off Jutland. Squadron of British fleet, cruising, encountered a German fleet and engaged in a battle in which largest ships took part and which lasted twelve hours. British claimed victory, stating they sank eighteen ships, as against fourteen British vessels lost. On the other hand, Germans claimed victory.

June 5.—Russia begins long-awaited offensive on 250-mile front from Rokutno swamps to Bessarabia. First day's drive takes 13,000 Austrian prisoners. Vienna admits her troops facing greatest Russian campaign so far launched in war. Offensive extends over 250-mile front, from Pripet River to Roumanian border. Teutonic forces, 600,000 strong, swept back. Russians capture Lutsk, one of Volhynian triangle fortresses, on June 8, and cross lines of rivers Ikwa and Styr. Additional prisoners are taken numbering 13,700, total to June 10, more than 60,500. Gains reported all along line from Pripet marshes to Bessarabia. On June 11, town and fortress of Dubno, twenty-five miles from the Galician frontier, fall before Russian advance, which gives Russia complete possession of Volhynian fortress triangle. Austrian troops driven back thirty-two miles. Toll of prisoners to date exceeds 108,000. Vienna admits Russians are only sixteen miles from Czernowitz. On June 15, isolation of Czernowitz is completed. Rome announces her belief that Trentino drive at an end because Teutons are withdrawing troops for use against Russian offensive.

June 8.—Paris admits losing Fort Vaux to Germans. Elsewhere French hold gains in Verdun sector. Dispatches from Geneva place French losses at Verdun at 165,000 to June 5, while London estimates that Germans lost 415,000 men, including missing and prisoners. French retake Thiaumont, lose it, and retake it again.

June 17.—Two German armies go to aid of Austrians in region of Stokhod and Styr Rivers, and terrific fighting is in progress. Germans claim on June 20 that they have broken Russian center and forced them eastward. Southern Bukowina, however, falls into hands of Russian offensive, giving control of about one-half of Roumania's western frontier. With occupation of Straza, Widnitz, and Gurahumora, whole of Crownland of Bukowina on June 23 passes into hands of Russian advance. On June 27, Berlin announces Russian drive on Kovel successfully halted by Germans.

June 28.—Revolting Arabs take holy city of Medina and Kinfuda on Red Sea. On July 15, Arabian independence of Turkey is declared. On July 31, an Arab force, dispatched to Hejaz coast of Red Sea after fall of Jidda, takes town and fort of Yembo.

July 1.—British and French offensives start on both sides of River Somme in Picardy, along front of twenty-five miles, after a week's devastating bombardment of German lines. Near Montauban an advance made of five miles. Mametz, Serre, Constalmaison, Dompierre, and Fay taken, while British close in about Fricourt. Estimate 5,500 prisoners captured by Allied forces. Next day British offensive takes Fricourt after tremendous bombardment, besides nearly 10,000 German prisoners. On Yser, British monitors shell Germans, Lombaertzyce, and Nieuport, continuously for thirty hours. Allies advance on July 3, capturing a number of villages and many prisoners. Advance French line reaches within three miles of Péronne, a railway center. British take La Boisselle, with 4,300 prisoners. Teuton resistance on July 4 halts British advance in the north, but French offensive captures Estrées, Barleux, and Belloy-en-Santerre. After a long night bombardment, Germans take Thiaumont after six assaults. This is fourth time Germans

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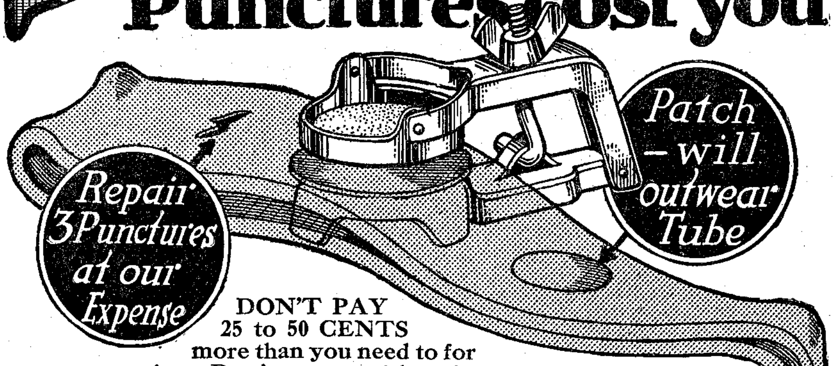
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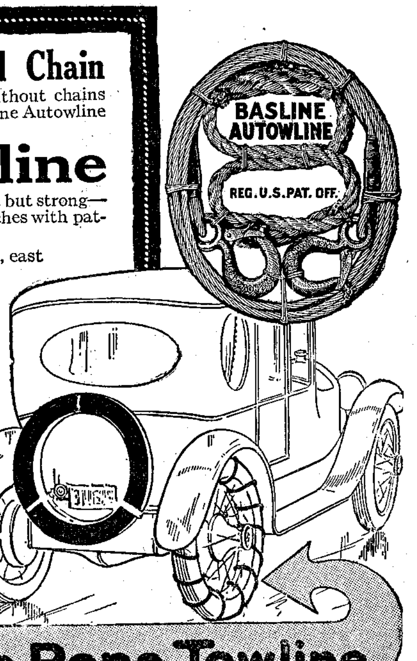

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The German language is certainly not "taboo" in our broad-minded country. If an understanding of the language of the Prussians will help us to defeat them, then by all means let us learn the language. To the soldier at the front and to hospital workers who come in contact with wounded prisoners, a knowledge of German will help greatly in securing much valuable and interesting information from captured Germans.

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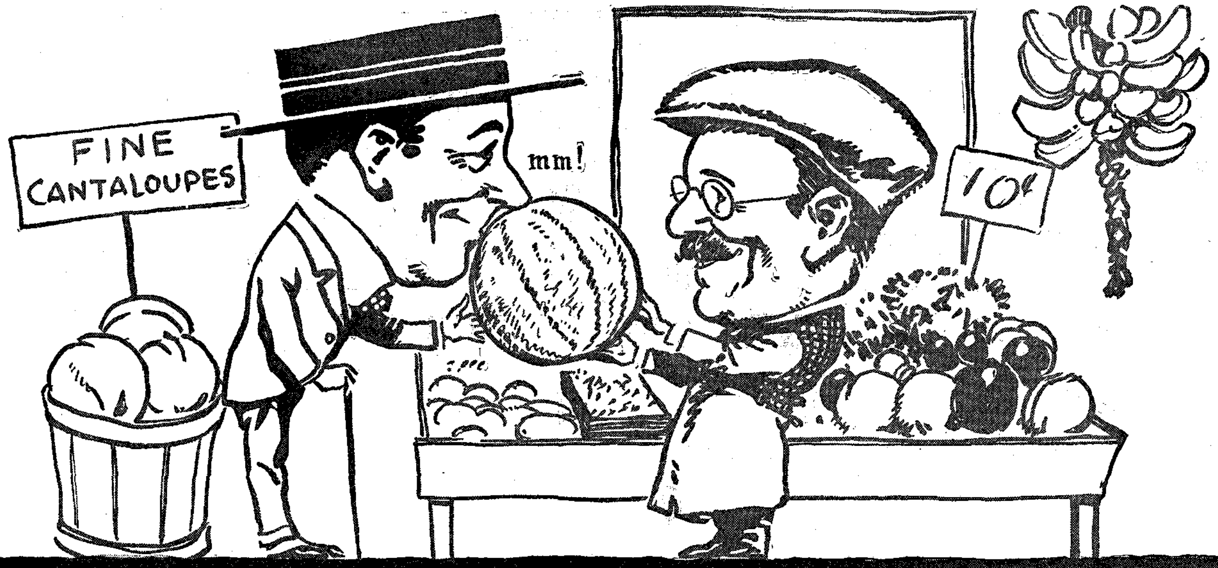
have taken it. French take German second-line positions south of Somme on a six-mile front. British continue hammering at German wedge on July 7 and take trenches at three points. On July 9, south of Somme, French take two and a half miles of German trenches east of Flaucourt. British drive continues through the month, bringing the advance on July 15 up to the German third-line trenches, to a point a mile from Combles, which was the German headquarters at the start of the drive. On July 23, British infantry capture outworks of Pozières and make a gain on Bapaume road. On July 24, in direction of Guillemont, British gain ground in High Wood, and occupy large part of Pozières. On July 26, occupation of Pozières completed by Allies. On September 3, in a sudden drive toward Combles, British and French take three towns, parts of two more, and about 3,000 German prisoners. On September 12, French take all German first-line trenches in Somme sector lying between river and south of Combles. On September 13, Foch's forces drive a wedge into Teuton lines between Combles and Péronne. Nearly all approaches to Combles in hands of Allies. On September 26, Combles taken by British, and French troops enter from opposite sides. British also take Thiepval and Gueudecourt, three miles from Bapaume. Since beginning of Somme drive, French recapture seventy-eight miles of territory, with approximately 40,000 prisoners.

July 6.—Brussiloff's army advances toward Kovel and numerous attacks are made by Russians on both flanks of army of Bothmer, defending Lemberg. Austrian forces west of Kolomea driven back five miles. Petrograd declares, since opening of offensive one month before, Teutons have lost 500,000 men. Russian offensive crosses Stokhod, a short distance northeast of Kovel. In southern Bukowina, Austrians stop Russian advance, start an offensive, and force invaders back a short distance. On July 10, Russian offensive continues toward Kovel, invaders crossing River Stokhod in many other places, but, on July 12, Russians are stopt at the Stokhod. Stokhod battle rages for days. Russians report taking 3,200 prisoners as well as twenty-three guns. Berlin admits slight retirement. On August 3, all German and Austrian armies on Eastern front put under supreme command of Hindenburg. On August 4, Russian troops advance to Atavok River, tributary to the Stokhod, where a battle takes place for possession of Rudka-Mirynskaia, which is nineteen miles from Kovel. It changes hands several times, but in end Germans forced out Russians. Mackensen joins Hindenburg in plans to stop advance threatening Lemberg. On August 6, Russian forces, crossing Sereth and Graberka Rivers, take six villages from Austrians and establish themselves on west bank of Sereth. On west side of Stokhod, Berlin claims to have taken offensive and driven Russians back from last foothold, relieving, at least for the present, immediate pressure on Kovel. On August 23, Vienna reports holding Russians at the Stokhod, repulsing attacks in several places, and inflicting losses "running into the thousands." On September 1, Russian advance made in attack and aimed at Halicz. Russians take 15,790 prisoners and more than sixty cannon and machine-guns. On September 7, Russian forces bombard Halicz, and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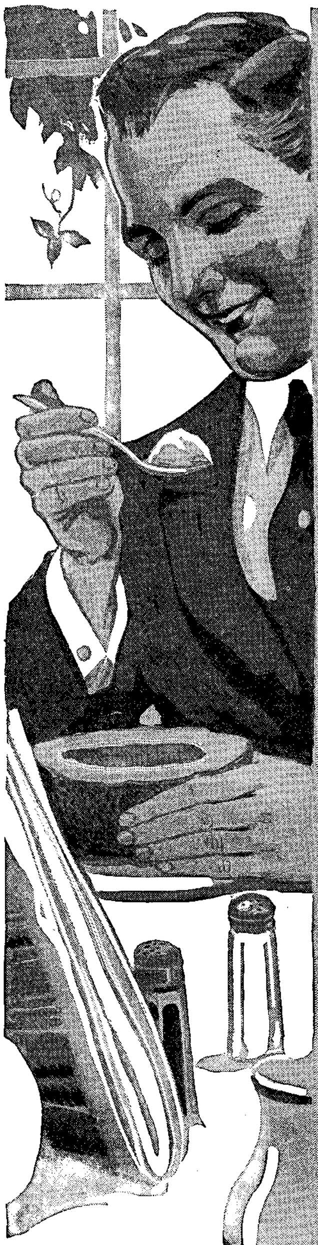

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By the *pure fragrance* Nature puts into her best products to tell you of their innate goodness. Just so does Nature label with *pure fragrance* her finest tobacco. Never doubt the meaning of fragrance. It is the perfect guarantee of a perfect tobacco—"Your Nose Knows."

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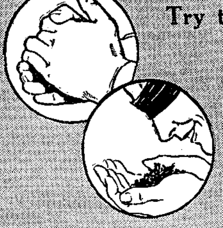
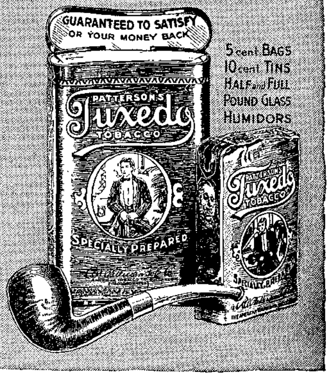
The Perfect Tobacco

Blue Grass sunshine and the soil of Old Kentucky give the ripened, blended, Burley leaves of Tuxedo that rich, *pure fragrance* which is so appealing, so satisfying. There is no fragrance like it—"Your Nose Knows."



Try this Test:—Rub a little Tuxedo briskly in the palm of your hand to bring out its full aroma. Then smell it deep—its delicious, *pure fragrance* will convince you. Try this test with any other tobacco and we will let Tuxedo stand or fall on your judgment—

"Your Nose Knows"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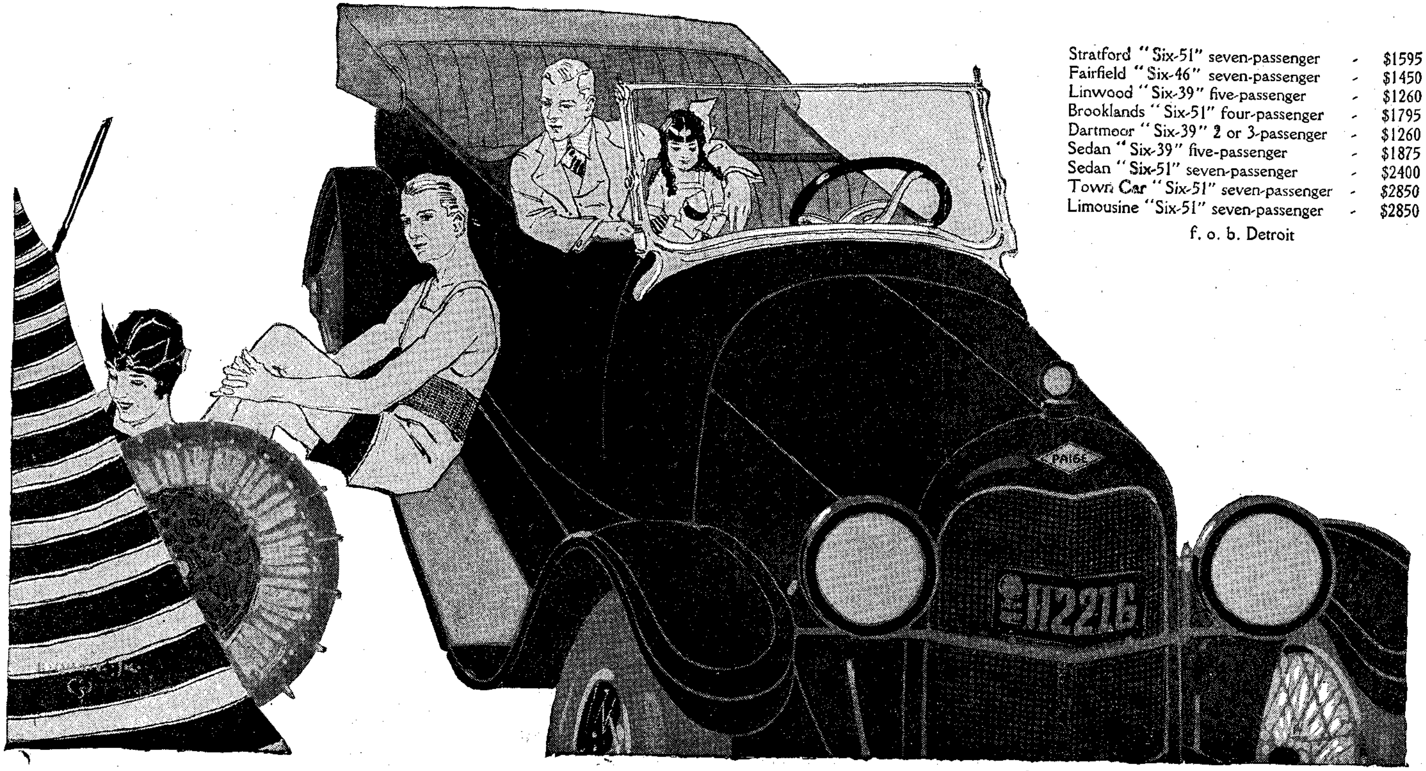

Petrograd reports Teutonic retreat all along twenty-five-mile front after 5,600 prisoners fall to Russia. On September 19, German victory on Stokhod reported from Berlin, where Teutons take bridge-head on river, driving back Russians, and capturing 2,500 prisoners.

August 8.—Italy takes bridge-head at Göritz, key to Trieste, as well as two mountain defenses. Göritz falls soon after. This is the greatest Italian success thus far in the war.

August 18.—Several notable submarine events occur in the second half of 1916, before the beginning of intensified unrestrictive submarine warfare in the next year. Berlin reported that submarine *Deutschland* arrived safely from America at Bremen on August 17, having made the voyage from Baltimore in three weeks. On December 10, *Deutschland* again arrived at Bremen after a nineteen-day trip and carrying a $2,000,000 cargo. On October 8, the submarine *U*-53, which had visited Newport, R. I., day before, and another unidentified boat torpedo six steamships off Nantucket Island, four British, one Dutch, one Norwegian. No lives are lost. All vessels reported to have been warned before struck. American destroyers rescued shipwrecked. On November 22, the great steamship *Britannic*, property of White Star Line, in use as a hospital-ship, is sunk by mine in the Ægean with loss of fifty lives. *Britannic* been in commission only two years, and, tho built for transportation trips, had never been to America. She was the largest British liner afloat.

August 27.—Roumania, for several days hovering on verge of war, declares war on Austria-Hungary and Germany declares war on Roumania. First fighting reported same day from Karpathians, where troops of two nations clash in passes south of Cronstadt. On August 31, Roumanians capture Rustchuk. Hermannstadt, in Hungary, on September 2, falls to Roumania, and Austrians are driven across River Cerna. To north Roumanian troops penetrate to second defense line, a distance of sixty-five miles. On September 3, Orsova is captured. Bulgarian forces invade Dobrudja, southernmost section of Roumania, in an offensive to meet expected Russian detachments. On September 5, Bulgarian forces press into Roumania. The bridge-head of Turtukai is taken as well as important railroad town of Dobric. In northern Transylvania, Roumanians take Oláh Toplicza and five other towns from Austrians, indicating an advance of thirty miles. They also cross Danube near Orsova. Bulgarian troops in Dobrudja retake practically all territory which Roumania forced Bulgaria to cede after second Balkan war. Bucharest admits Roumanian retreat in Dobrudja. In Transylvania, Roumanian advance continues. Berlin gets report of victory in which Roumanian Army in Dobrudja is smashed. On September 27, Germans take Vulcan Pass. On October 6, Berlin announces a new defeat of Roumanians in Transylvania, fifty miles from the Roumanian border. On October 21, Mackensen smashes Roumanian left wing in Dobrudja offensive and reaches coast, advancing on Black Sea port of Constanza. Three thousand prisoners taken and bridge across Danube at Cneradoza, 100 miles from Bucharest, taken October 25. Constanza, Roumania's chief port of the Black Sea, captured by Bulgar-Teutonic invaders. Railroad running west of Cernavoda reported cut. On November 14, Falkenhayn's forces advance further into Roumania. Roumanians soon reported retreating along entire Transylvanian front, pursued by Falkenhayn and trapt between two sections of his invading force. On November 22, London admits entire Roumanian defense in Wallachia crumbling as the army in the Alt Valley retreats and forces in Jiu Valley appear hopelessly smashed by Falkenhayn. On November 25, Falkenhayn smashes Roumanian Army in Alt Valley in several places, while Mackensen closes in at the rear between it and Bucharest. Roumanians are driven from whole Alt Valley by November 27. Entire Roumanian bank of Danube from Orsova nearly to Guithrob in Teutonic hands. Battle for Bucharest begins on December 2, as guns of Mackensen's forces bombard outer forts. Fifty miles to north, Falkenhayn cuts through first Roumanian Army, capturing headquarters of Roumanians. Armies of Central Powers take Bucharest on December 6, cutting off a large part of defending army and taking 6,000 prisoners. Taking of Roumanian capital completes the conquest of 500,000 square miles of territory in the hundred days since Roumania entered the war. On December 18, remnants of Roumanian Army are reported by London safe behind Russian lines near Sereth. Russia now holding a front of 1,000 miles from Baltic to Black Sea.

September 1.—Revolution occurs in Crete against Constantine, which is chief step leading to his actual overthrow in Greece. Revolutionists declare independence, establish provisional government, and send delegation to Sarrail, at Saloniki. On September 26, former Premier Venizelos arrives in Crete and announces his plan of a provisional government, "not for revolution, but to induce the King to protect his subjects." On June 29, 1917, Constantine, having abdicated in response to demands of protecting Powers, France, Great Britain, and Russia, the Greek Government breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and in July declares herself virtually in the war with the Allies.

October 24.—At Verdun, French take village and fort of Douaumont, Thiaumont, Hautromont quarries, Le Caillette Wood, Damloup battery, and trenches along four-mile front to depth of two miles. Prisoners thus far counted are numbered at 3,500. French losses small. Ground thus retaken is same which Germans took in a two months' fight early in year. Next day French begin encircling Fort Vaux, only one of the outer ring of forts still in hands of Germans, and soon take it. Total prisoners taken, 5,000.

November 5.—In a joint manifesto by Emperors of Germany and Austria, ancient kingdom of Poland revived and Polish autonomy reestablished. Kingdom proclaimed with ceremony in Lublin and Warsaw.

November 10.—In first air-battle of war, where fighting done by large squadrons of airplanes, forty-two British, French, and German aircraft are reported brought down after battle for several hours over many miles of Western front. According to London, Allied airmen disposed of twenty-five German machines and lost seventeen.

November 10.—Report received in London from Amsterdam says 30,000 Belgians have been deported into exile by

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For reasons of war-time economy, have you been considering smoking fewer cigars, or perhaps of switching from your regular brands?

Neither prospect is altogether pleasing, is it?

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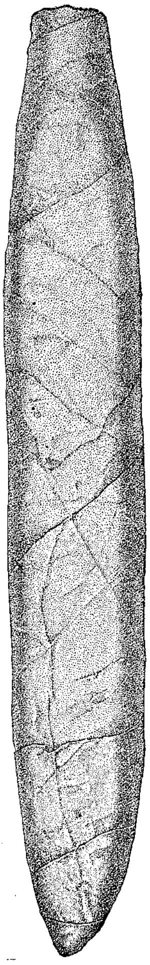

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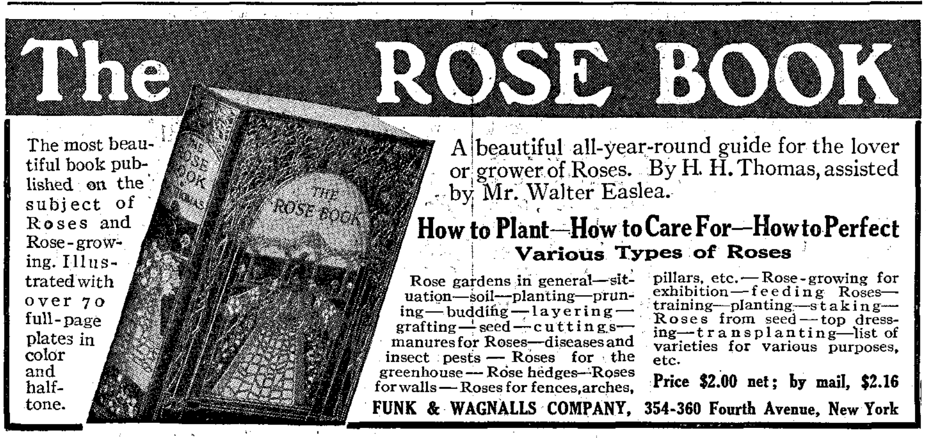

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German authorities, all males between seventeen and thirty being sent in cattle-cars to Germany. Pope protests and State Department, Washington, makes representations to Berlin. Believed in Washington the total number to be deported is 300,000.

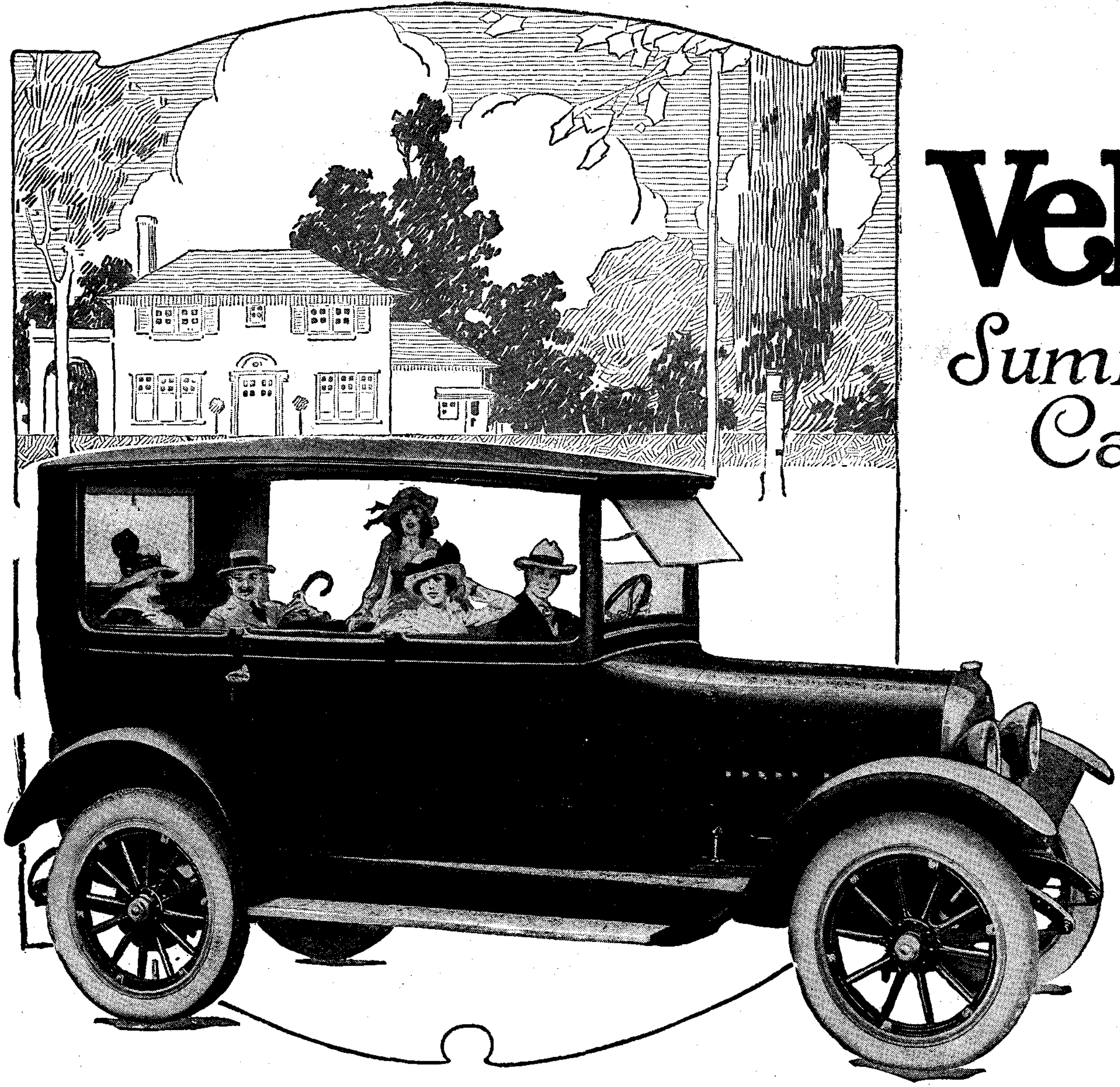
November 21.—Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, dies at Schonbrunn Castle, near Vienna, at the age of eighty-six, having ruled for sixty-eight years; his successor his grand-nephew, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph.

December 5.—British Cabinet crisis suddenly brought to head by resignation of Asquith. Unionist leader, Andrew Bonar Law, summoned by King and asked to form Cabinet, but declines. Lloyd George becomes Premier.

December 12.—With completion of conquest of Roumania, Central Powers simultaneously present notes to neutral Powers for transmission to nations of Entente containing peace-proposals. London believes German desire for peace mainly due to losses on Somme, where German casualties said to exceed 700,000, including 95,000 prisoners. Entente capitals receive German peace-overtures with distrust, while British House of Commons votes an additional war-credit of $2,000,000,000. Germans reply to peace-note from Wilson received in Washington proposes an immediate peace-conference, but does not state Germany's terms. Wilson on January 11 receives Entente reply to peace-note, which includes basic demands for reparation and indemnities, as well as liberation of small nations under dominion of Central Powers, the retrocession of all seizures from the Entente, the freedom of Poland, the expulsion of Turks from Europe, and the virtual dismemberment of the Austrian Empire.

December 20.—The new *Almanach de Gotha* lists nobility fallen in war as 258 counts, 567 barons, and 1,465 of lesser title.

January 10, 1917.—Revived activity is reported on the Ancre as the British raid German lines east of Beaumont-Hamel and capture part of a trench. Near Beaumont-Hamel, British take nearly a mile of German trenches on January 11. On February 25, in a fog Teutons effect what is said to be greatest retirement on Western front in two years. They yield about three miles in the Ancre sector, including the towns of Petit Miraumont, Pys, and Serre, together with the famous Butte de Warlencourt, which has seen some of the bloodiest fighting of the war. Next day Germans still falling back on the Ancre, giving up to the British nearly twenty-five square miles of ground. On March 17 a more extended German retreat begins. French and British armies advance without resistance for from two to four miles on front of thirty-five miles. Péronne is occupied by Allies next day. German retreat continues on front of hundred miles to depth of twelve miles. French take Noyon and Nesle. Germans evacuate entire Noyon salient and fall back to "Hindenburg's line," twenty-five miles to rear of former positions. British and French continue to advance on the one-hundred-mile front. French go forward from five to ten miles, British from two to eight. Two hundred and fifty towns and villages been occupied by March 10 and 1,300 square miles rewon by Entente since retreat began. Entente advance on the West front continues later in month



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altho at a slower rate. Fourteen more villages, including railroad junction of Tergnier, are occupied. German armies devastate whole country on line of their retreat. By March 21, German retreat almost reaches "Hindenburg line." Fifty-one villages occupied by Allies. On April 6, British troops begin a great offensive on a twelve-mile front north and south of Arras. German positions penetrated two and three miles deep and many important fortified points are captured, including the "field fortress" of Vimy Ridge. Over 6,000 prisoners brought in. Offensive unchecked next day. British and Canadian troops advance two miles on the entire twelve-mile front. Some 11,000 prisoners, 100 guns, and large numbers of machine guns and other supplies have been brought back from the front since the drive began. On April 13, Haig reports he is "astride the Hindenburg line." By a sudden thrust north of Arras, drives Germans back a mile on a front of twelve miles. General Nivelle launches great offensive on front of twenty-five miles between Soissons and Reims. French win the first-line trenches all along the line and in some cases capture second-line defenses. Two days later French capture heights overlooking Aisne on north. Germans driven out of six villages between Soissons and Reims. Germans throw 240,000 fresh troops against Nivelle without checking advance. On May 4, while British at Arras improve their newly won positions and repel German counter-attacks, General Nivelle carries out two successful assaults near Laon. Large town of Craonne stormed, giving the French control of the entire Craonne plateau. The French next day cut a salient of four miles from the Hindenburg line, near Laon, taking 4,300 prisoners in the operation. Germans try three times to eject British from Hindenburg defenses at Bullecourt but fail. Later in month further successes won by French and British troops. Except for a mile, British hold entire Hindenburg line for eleven miles from the western edge of the Queant Ridge to old line of Beaurains. On June 7, British carry Wytschaete salient overlooking Ypres, which had been held for two years by Germans. Offensive preceded by terrific mine-explosions which were heard in London. Territory five miles long and three miles deep captured. On June 11, British infantry smash an entire system of German trenches on a mile-front beyond Messines.

JANUARY 21.—London announces a victory in Mesopotamia as British drive Turks out of positions on right bank of Tigris, near Kut-el-Amara. On February 26, Kut falls before British advance, again opening road to Bagdad. London reports that Turkish garrison of city and fortress in flight, pursued by British cavalry, and more than 2,000 prisoners been taken, with many guns and war-material. General Maude notifies London Turkish troops completely shattered. Places losses of Turks on Tigris over 20,000. On March 8, British cavalry within fourteen miles of Bagdad and Russian Army in Persia moving forward rapidly. Bagdad falls on March 11. Turkish Army defending city completely outmaneuvered and outfought by British in three days' battle. Army occupies Mesopotamian capital, cavalry advancing beyond Bagdad.

FEBRUARY 1.—Germany announces unrestricted intensified submarine warfare,

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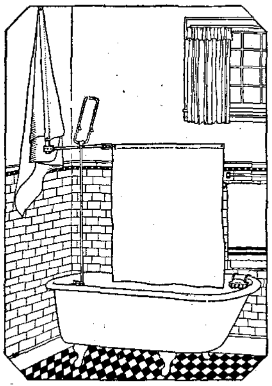

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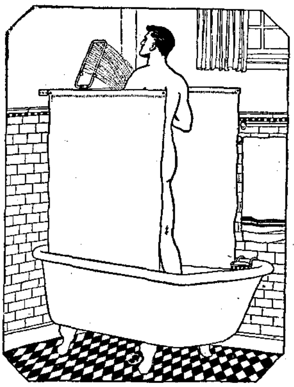

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which leads two months later to United States entering the war. Neutrals restricted to narrow lanes in British waters and Mediterranean. Collector of Port of New York closes port to all outgoing vessels. On first day of unrestricted *U*-boat warfare ten ships are sunk and eight lives lost. Number of transatlantic liners, including American liner *St. Paul*, held up in New York awaiting instructions from the Government as to sailing in face of German order only one American ship sails each week for England. President Wilson addresses joint session of Congress and announces that German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, has received his passports and that Ambassador Gerard has been recalled from Germany as diplomatic relations are broken off in consequence of the Teutonic submarine warfare as renewed without regard to neutral rights. War to be a matter of waiting for first German overt act. President on February 20, after conference with Secretary Lansing, makes it clear that he regards sinking of *Laconia* as "overt act" for which he has been waiting. Next day Washington hears Germany, through Zimmermann, Foreign Minister, suggested to Mexico and Japan an alliance by which war was to be made on the United States if it did not remain neutral. Mexico was to have induced Japan to leave its Allies, and as a further reward was to have German aid to regain southwestern United States and share in the ultimate peace-conference. Documentary proof of such plans said to be in hands of President. On March 7, continued filibuster, led by Senator La Follette, prevents passage of vote on Armed Ship Bill, and Congress adjourns without passing measure. President Wilson tells country Senate has tied his hands and made defense of American rights on sea impossible. Seventy-six Senators sign a manifesto stating they favored passage of bill. On March 9, President issues a call for an extra session of Congress, April 16, "to consider all matters collateral to the defense of our merchant marine." Later makes date April 2. On March 24, United States withdraws from Belgium. Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, recalled to Havre and American members of Belgium Relief Commission turn work over to Dutch. Naval officers inspecting German ships seized in our ports find machinery so damaged it will be impossible to send them to sea without extensive repairs which may take from three to nine months. On March 30, entire force of Federal Government's civilian employees, approximately 500,000 men and women, summoned to aid Secret Service in detection of spies and the apprehension of persons engaged in plots against United States. On April 4, Senate passes the "state of war" resolution by a vote of 82 to 6, after thirteen hours of continuous debate. Next day House passes resolution by a vote of 373 to 50, after a continuous debate of sixteen and a half hours. Navy Department issues orders to mobilize entire naval forces. American ports now opened to Allied war-ships, which may take on provisions and supplies and enter and leave without restriction. Sixty alleged ringleaders in German plots arrested immediately. William J. Bryan asks President to enroll him as a private. Ninety-one German vessels interned in American harbors taken over. Seizure amounts to approximately 629,000 tons, with a value of $148,000,000. On April 8, American flag is hoisted on Western front by Lafayette Escadrille. On April 9, fourteen Austrian ships interned in American harbors taken over by the Government. On April 11, State Department announces Great Britain sending Mr. Balfour, Admiral de Chair, General Bridges, and Governor of the Bank of England to represent her in Allied Council with United States, and French Commission headed by former Premier Viviani and Marshal Joffre. Extraordinary welcome extended to both Commissions, also to Belgian, Italians, and Russians who came a few weeks later. Visits made to many American cities. Revenue bill, authorizing a bond issue of $5,000,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness, introduced in the House, April 11. Passes both houses week later. Three billion dollars to be loaned to Allies. April 20, set apart as "American Day" throughout Great Britain, in which the entry of United States among Allies celebrated by religious ceremonies in London, attended by the King and Queen. Two days later "United States Day" celebrated in Paris. On April 21, Mr. Balfour and others of British Commission arrive in Washington; French Commission two days later. In the Allied Conference in Washington, America and Entente agree as to the basic principles upon which war to be conducted. Both the House and Senate, on April 28, pass Army Bill for raising an army by selective draft, the Senate, 81 to 8; the House, 397 to 24. Secretary McAdoo announces that the $5,000,000,000 bond issue will be known as the "Liberty Bond of 1917." French and British Commissioners, on April 29, decorate the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon. In a speech addrest to the American people, Marshal Joffre hopes to see an American Army in France shortly. He deems it advisable to send one unit at a time. Squadron American torpedo-boat destroyers reaches Queenstown, May 4; at once begins patrol duty. On June 15, subscriptions to American loan completed. More than 4,000,000 persons participated. Amount oversubscribed more than $1,000,000,000. On June 27, first American regular troops arrive in France. General Pershing already there and been received in London and Paris with tremendous enthusiasm.

FEBRUARY 24.—In unrestricted submarine warfare seven Dutch vessels which left Falmouth with a German "reasonable assurance of safety" reported torpedoed almost immediately after left the harbor. Three were sunk and four badly damaged. *U*-boat activity for week ending April 22 greatest since opening of new submarine campaign. Fifty-five British merchantmen sunk by torpedoes or mines, nine fishing-vessels lost, and twenty-seven ships unsuccessfully attacked. General alarm created by these figures. On May 2, official British statement of losses by submarines for the week ending April 29 admits 51 ships are sunk, 38 being over 1,600 tons. Eight fishing-boats are lost and twenty-four British vessels unsuccessfully attacked. On July 11, British Admiralty report shows *U*-boat toll been heavily cut: British merchant vessels sunk only 17, of which 14 were over 1,600 tons.

MARCH 15.—A revolution occurs in Russia and is declared a complete success. Petrograd had censored all Russian news for three days. Members of Duma, led by President Michael Rodzianko, had

Important Facts About Fords

Some Lubrication Troubles—and How to Correct Them

1. Bucking or jerky engine

The principal trouble Ford owners have and one of the hardest to eliminate, is a bucking or jerky engine. Yet it is not the fault of the car. It is the result of bad operating conditions.

It may arise from any one of six causes—

1. Carbon deposits and dirty spark plugs.
2. Worn or leaky piston rings.
3. Pitted or sticking valves.
4. Engine worn by sediment in the lubricating oil.
5. Uneven spark plug gaps.
6. Too lean or too rich an explosive mixture.

The first four of these causes are usually the direct result of faulty lubrication. How to correct this difficulty is explained further on in this article.

The fifth cause of bucking—uneven spark plug gaps—is easily corrected by fitting a smooth 10c piece between the points: 1915 and earlier models a trifle closer. See that all four plugs have the *same* gap.

The sixth cause of a bucking engine—the wrong mixture—can be quickly corrected by making this carburetor adjustment:

Warm up your engine. With the car standing and the engine running, enrich the mixture and then cut down the amount of gasoline fed by the carburetor until the engine begins to slow down. Then increase the supply of gasoline slowly, until the speed is restored—but not a notch beyond this point. This adjustment gives the ideal mixture—neither too "lean" nor too "rich."

2. Carbon and dirty spark plugs

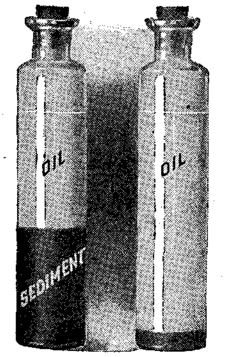
Carbon deposits and dirty spark plugs are due to inefficient lubrication, wrong carburetor mixture and worn pistons and rings.

The carburetor adjustment is explained above. Mechanical faults can be remedied by installing gas-tight piston rings.

Too much oil, or the wrong oil is one of the chief causes of carbon deposits and dirty spark plugs.

Oil that is too thin, works up into the explosion chambers in large quantities. Oil that is too heavy carbonizes rapidly in the cylinder. Oil that breaks down under heat, forms voluminous black sediment. Any one of these three conditions increases carbon deposits and soots up the spark plugs.

Use the correct oil for the Ford engine and don't use too much.



Ordinary oil after use *Veedol after use*

Ordinary oil breaks down under the terrific heat of the engine and forms black sediment. That increases friction and wear.

Veedol resists heat and prevents the rapid formation of sediment. Notice that ordinary oil in the left hand bottle contains seven times as much sediment as Veedol.

3. Engine knocks

Engine knocks are due to one or more of the following seven causes;

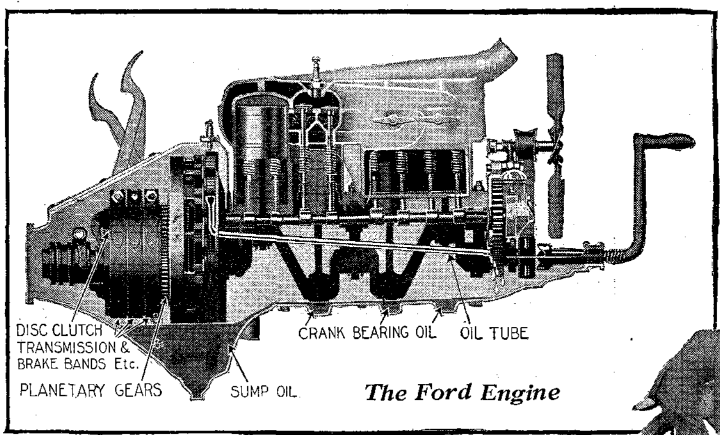
1. Pre-ignition due to carbon.
2. Worn connecting rods.
3. Worn bearings.
4. Loose-fitting piston rings.
5. Piston striking a cylinder-head gasket.
6. Too advanced spark.
7. Wrong carburetor adjustment.

Notice that the first four causes of knocks usually result from inefficient lubrication.

You can tinker with your Ford engine all you want, but unless you get a lubricant that *can resist heat* and that has the *correct body* for the Ford engine, you can never expect to be free from annoying engine knocks.

4. Overheating

Many Ford owners who are troubled with overheating correct the obvious causes only.



The Ford Engine

Notice the unique arrangement of the Ford power plant. The planetary transmission gears and bands, the disc clutch, service brake, and the engine parts are all enclosed in the same case.

The oil in the sump must lubricate three separate units—the engine, the transmission and the clutch. It must meet three different requirements. Veedol Medium *is specially made to do this.*

You may have your engine in almost A1 condition—spark control, cooling, ignition and carburetor—all these things right—and still have overheating.

The chief cause of overheating, and the one that is most often overlooked, is faulty lubrication—the use of poor oil, not suited to the Ford engine, or the use of too much oil.

To avoid overheating, first make sure that your engine is efficiently lubricated. Then look for trouble elsewhere.

5. Loose bearings

The bearings of the Ford engine are lubricated by oil splashed from the troughs in the crank case.

When the connecting rod is driven down it splashes the oil upward. Thus the oil reaches the wrist pin bearings, the crankshaft bearings and the three main bearings.

Since the Ford engine runs at unusually high speed and high temperature, you can readily see that unless the lubricating oil maintains a *durable, frictionless film* between these metal surfaces, rapid wear will surely result.

Loose bearings, one of the principal causes of knocks and loss of power, are the direct and inevitable result of using the wrong oil.

The special problem of Ford lubrication

Authorities on Ford car performance have found that 90% of all Ford troubles are due to inefficient lubrication.

That is because the lubrication of the Ford presents a special problem. It is the hardest of all cars to lubricate efficiently.

Unlike any other automobile, the Ford engine parts are enclosed with the transmission gears and disc clutch.

One oil must lubricate three entirely different mechanisms. *One oil must meet the requirements of the engine parts, the transmission gears and the disc clutch.*

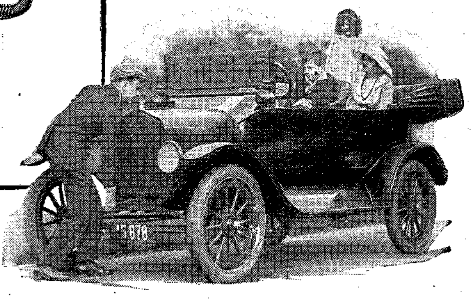
Do not use "light" oil

For the engine proper the oil should be *heavy enough* to resist intense heat, and thus prevent heavy carbon deposits and avoid boiling the water.

For the transmission gears, the oil should be *extra heavy* to cushion the gears and prevent noise and wear.

For the disc clutch, the oil should be *light enough* to prevent danger to the operator from "dragging," especially when starting the motor in cold weather.

These three different conditions, demand a compromise in the body of the one oil used. Light oil cannot efficiently lubricate the Ford engine, transmission and gears.



Off for the day

The ideal lubricant for your Ford

To meet the special problem of the Ford, the engineers of the Platt & Washburn Company have perfected *Veedol Medium.*

They have proved that Veedol Medium is the one lubricant that will most satisfactorily lubricate all three units of the Ford power plant—the engine, transmission and clutch.

It is heavy enough for the engine and the gears, yet light enough so that the clutch will not drag.

All the above facts are recognized by the larger users of Ford cars. The New York Telephone Company, for example, known as one of the most efficient organizations in the country, uses Veedol Medium exclusively on its fleet of more than 400 Ford Cars and states it is the most satisfactory lubricant they have ever found for Ford cars.

Make this road test today

Drain off all the used oil. Fill with kerosene. Run your motor about thirty seconds under its own power. Then run the front wheels of your Ford up on the curb or jack them up in order to empty the oil troughs and draw out all kerosene. Refill with Veedol up to the proper level cock, but no higher.

Then make a test run over a familiar road, including hills and level stretches. You will find that your motor has acquired new pick-up and hill-climbing ability. It will vibrate less. It will be more silent than before. It will give greater gasoline mileage. When you crank up you will feel the increased compression.

Veedol is distributed through the accessory jobbers and dealers. Over 12,000 dealers are selling it. If you cannot get it, write for name of dealer who can supply you. Buy a can of Veedol today — begin now to get full efficiency from your automobile.

Send 10c for new 80-page book

Send 10c for our new 80-page book on the construction and lubrication of automobiles, motor boats, tractors and stationary engines. It is profusely illustrated. No other book at any price contains so much information on this subject.

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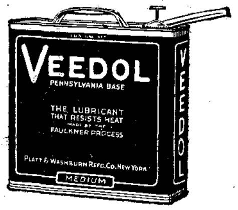
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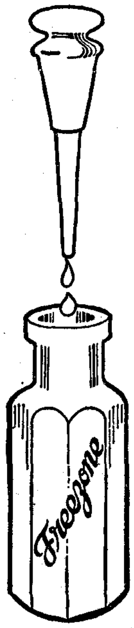
Lift Corns out with Fingers

A few drops of Freezone loosen corns or calluses so they peel off



Apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a callus. The soreness stops and shortly the entire corn or callus loosens and can be lifted off without a twinge of pain.

Freezone removes hard corns, soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. Freezone does not irritate the surrounding skin. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

Women! Keep a tiny bottle of Freezone on your dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

Small bottles can be had at any drug store in the United States or Canada.

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refused to dissolve when ordered to do so by Czar's ukase. Uprising, already begun with minor food-riots and labor-strikes, rapidly won over soldiers stationed in Petrograd. Czar abdicated throne for himself and his small son. Former pro-German Ministry thrown into prison and entirely new Cabinet appointed. New revolutionary provisional Government pledges itself to conduct war vigorously. Russian Government vested in Council of Ministers, chosen from Duma. Council pledges complete religious liberty and freedom of speech, political amnesty, universal suffrage, and promises to prepare and convene a Constitutional Assembly based on universal suffrage, which will determine form of new Government. United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy recognize Provisional Government. Government orders all personages imprisoned with the Czar and Czarina to be transferred to the Fortress of SS. Peter and Paul, leaving the royal family completely isolated. On May 3, Russian Provisional Government instructs representatives in the Allied capitals to present note reaffirming Russia's determination to make no separate peace and supporting position taken by United States. On May 19, Russian Provisional Government rejects Germany's offer of separate peace and declares it will stand by Allies. On June 15, in response to Mr. Elihu Root's statement of position of United States toward Russia, Minister of Foreign Affairs Terestchenko declares Russia and United States will fight together for "liberty, freedom, and happiness of all the world." On July 4, after making stirring speeches to troops at front, and after visits to front by Mr. Root and General Scott, of American Commission, Minister of War Kerensky, in person, when troops hesitate, leads victorious Russian advance. This success followed daily by advances, Halicz being taken in July.

May 24.—Italians on Carso take 9,000 prisoners in drive toward Trieste. In ten-day offensive take 18,000. Four days later the number is more than 23,000.

July 14.—A crisis extending over several days in German Reichstag ends in the resignation of Bethman-Hollweg and appointment of Georg Michaelis as Chancellor. Michaelis almost an unknown man. Views as to his appointment run from one that it was temporary, a permanent Chancellor to be named later, to another that, being an unimportant man, he is only a figurehead, the military chiefs being supreme. In some quarters belief was exprest that the result would soon be a military dictatorship. Meanwhile crisis regarded as only ended for time being.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

SAYS WE CAN NOT STARVE GERMANY

Eugene Grubb is an authority on potatoes and food-values. Perhaps some persons might think that his name suggested as much, but that is beside the point. He has been sent to Europe several times by the Government of the United States to study food-production there. He therefore speaks with a special knowledge of his subject when he declares that there is no hope of starving Germany into submission. His opinions are thus exprest by a writer in the Los Angeles *Times:*

As between England and Germany, irrespective of land-area, Germany is much better capable of feeding herself. The average 100-acre farm in England produces five tons of meat a year; the average German farm of the same size produces five and a half tons.

The English farm produces seventeen tons of milk; the German farm, twenty-eight tons. Of cereals, the English farm eighteen tons; the German farm, thirty-five tons. Potatoes, English farm, eleven tons; German farm, fifty-five tons. Sugar, England, none; Germany, two and three-fourths tons.

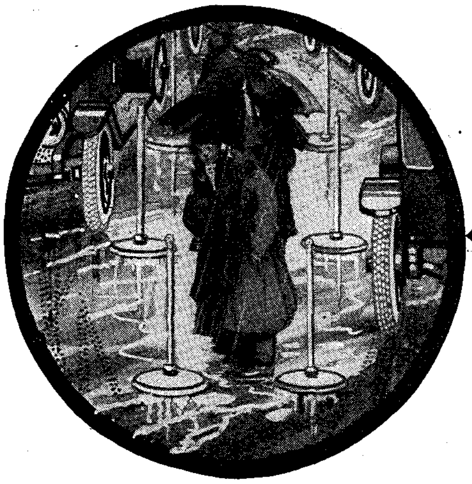
England can produce about one-half her food-supply; Germany regularly produces 85 per cent. of her food. Under the spur of the most dire necessity that ever confronted the British Empire, an effort is being made to increase this percentage. In the opinion of Mr. Grubb, however, it will not be possible to very greatly raise the quantity of food-production. Altho the soil of England is better than that of Germany, the English agriculturists labor under very severe disadvantages. The average growing season in England sees but one hour and forty minutes of sunshine during the day. As the result of this condition, farming in England is a never-ending battle against fungi. Most of the wheat has to be hoed by hand. In order to eliminate soil-disease, it is necessary to keep 65 per cent. of the land in grass. All land-leases in England stipulate that a certain percentage of the land shall be kept in grass. These facts explain why so vast a portion of English land seems to the American visitors to be lying idle when it should be raising crops.

Mr. Grubb says if the slipshod methods of the American farmer were practised in England they wouldn't raise a big enough crop to get their seed back. At the same time, compared with the German farmer, the Englishman is wasteful and improvident. The English farmer raises sheep and cows; the German raises pigs.

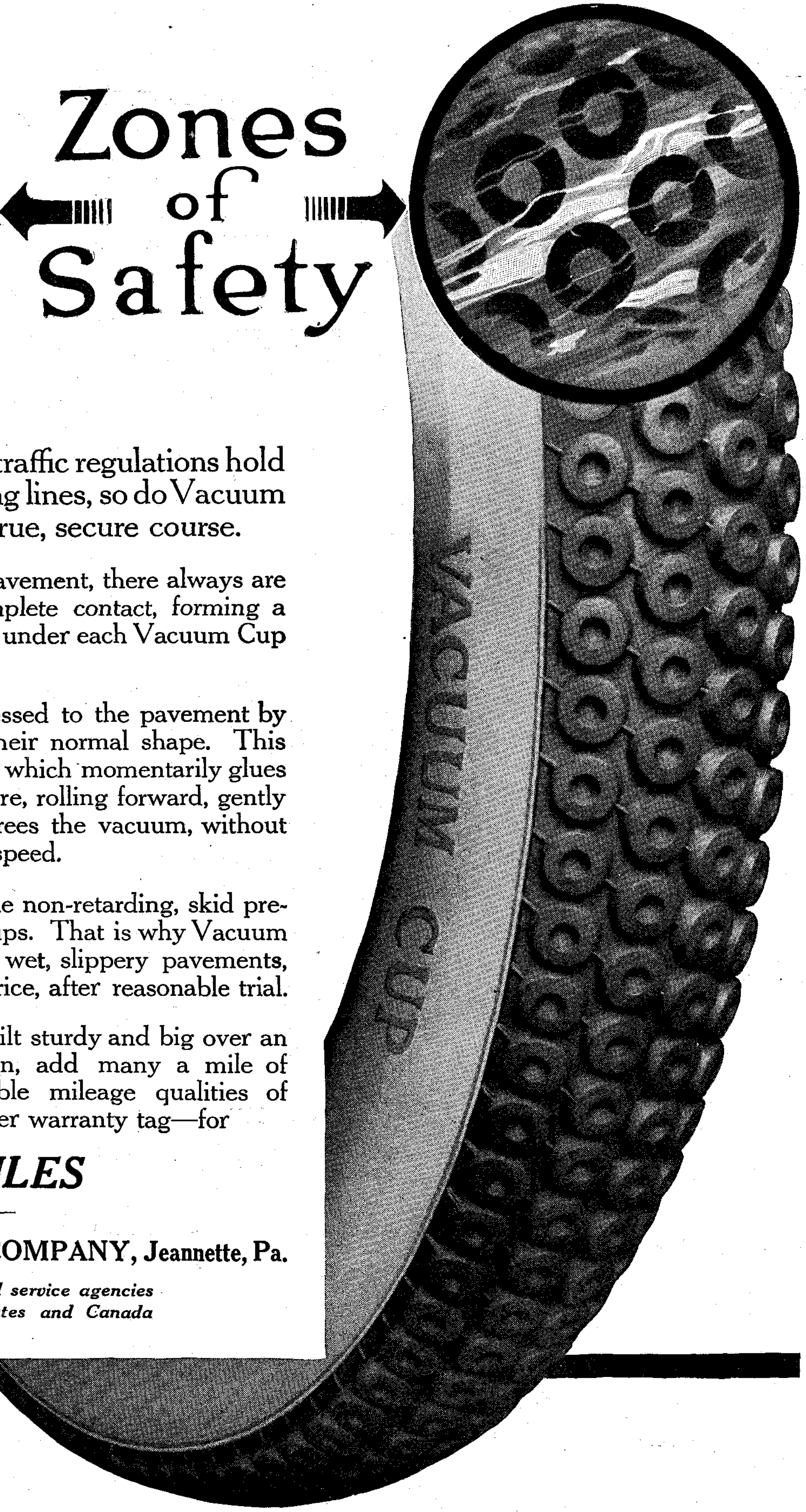
The German has discovered by intricate, scientific investigations that a bushel of corn will produce five pounds of flesh on a bullock. The same bushel will produce ten pounds of pig-meat. In the slaughtering the waste in a bullock is 45 per cent. A pig has very small bones and his fat is all utilized in the form of bacon and other meat-products. The bullock has very large bones and his fat is mostly wasted. Therefore the German raises and eats pork.

Agriculture in England, as in America, is rather a hit-or-miss affair. In Germany

Pennsylvania
VACUUM CUP TIRES



Zones of Safety



JUST as zones of safety and traffic regulations hold pedestrians within protecting lines, so do Vacuum Cups hold your car to its true, secure course.

As the cups roll over a slippery pavement, there always are a number simultaneously in complete contact, forming a continuous zone of non-skid safety under each Vacuum Cup equipped wheel.

The massive rubber cups, compressed to the pavement by the car's weight, fight to regain their normal shape. This straining back creates a *suction grip* which momentarily glues the tire to the surface. Then the tire, rolling forward, gently releases the cups edgewise and frees the vacuum, without in the least impeding the onward speed.

That is the simple principle of the non-retarding, skid preventing potency of the Vacuum Cups. That is why Vacuum Cups are *guaranteed* not to skid on wet, slippery pavements, else returnable at full purchase price, after reasonable trial.

And these same Vacuum Cups, built sturdy and big over an already unusually thick foundation, add many a mile of skidless service to the remarkable mileage qualities of Vacuum Cup Tires,—*guaranteed* per warranty tag—for

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farming has been reduced to an intensive, experimental science. Mr. Grubb visited a great German farm where records were kept like the fever-charts of a hospital. They had even figured out the exact loss of food-values detracted from a cow by the exertion caused by her walking fifty feet to water.

From the potatoes the Germans extracted glucose, spirits to run an automobile, potato-flour, and other by-products. After the by-products were extracted, the residue, containing 15 per cent. more nutrition than chopped corn, was fed to the cattle. After the starch had been extracted, the water-soaked pulp was piped three miles to fertilize ground then in use for the intensive cultivation of farm-products.

As the result of these scientific methods Germany has agricultural resources that the world at large does not dream of.

SWEDEN'S DEMOCRATIC KING

SWEDEN'S future king recently celebrated his eleventh birthday. Tho the blood of the Bernadottes, of British and German royal families, and of the old Swedish family of Vasa runs in his veins, he is being brought up in a democratic atmosphere and in a court which is described as the simplest in Europe. The story of how the mantle of the royal house of Vasa fell upon the shoulders of one of Napoleon's marshals is one of the familiar romances of history. Bernadotte, once a country lawyer, ascended the throne in 1818. He had served as a private in the Royal Marines, and won fame and promotion on the battle-fields of Europe. When the Swedes desired that the childless Charles XIII. should adopt an heir to the throne of the Vasas they turned to the man who had been their courteous adversary in 1807. Of Bernadotte's descendant, the reigning king of Sweden, the Minneapolis *Journal* says:

King Gustaf came to the throne of Sweden in 1907, on the death of his father, King Otto. Owing to the latter's feeble health, the present King had at several times acted as regent and thus knew the duties of the post by heart. Not without reason has he been called "the most democratic king in Europe." His court is one of the most simple and homely. The poorest of his subjects may call and speak to their sovereign with no more formality than the sending in of their names. An out-and-out total abstainer, the King has done much by force of example to further the cause of temperance. Of the 5,000,000 inhabitants of his kingdom, nearly 750,000 are organized teetotalers.

The King is one of the best tennis-players in Europe. One room in the Royal Palace at Stockholm is devoted to his trophies as such, many of them won against all comers. The court which he has had constructed in the most salubrious neighborhood of the capital is the most perfectly covered one in Europe. When the King is in the courts there is no ceremony, nothing to suggest that a royal exponent is matching his skill against a commoner. Not even a ball-boy is engaged to pick up the balls—a fixt attribute of every English tournament. Before he begins his match—and his majesty waits patiently for a vacant court—the King will stand chatting and joking with the other members of the club, young men from the business offices of Stockholm.

The Queen of Sweden is a German by birth (she was formerly Princess Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden). For years she has been a semi-invalid and, because of this fact, the Crown Princess, practically ever since her marriage, has taken first place at her father-in-law's court. The Queen dislikes the north, and, it is said, the northerners, and spends the greater part of the year out of Sweden. Before the war she wintered either in Egypt or in Algiers. She also owns a villa at Capri and used greatly to enjoy her frequent trips to that beautiful island. Her mother, the late Grand Duchess of Baden, had her brought up in a practical, housewifely way. She learned to sew, to make butter, to cook, and very proud she became of her skill in the culinary art.

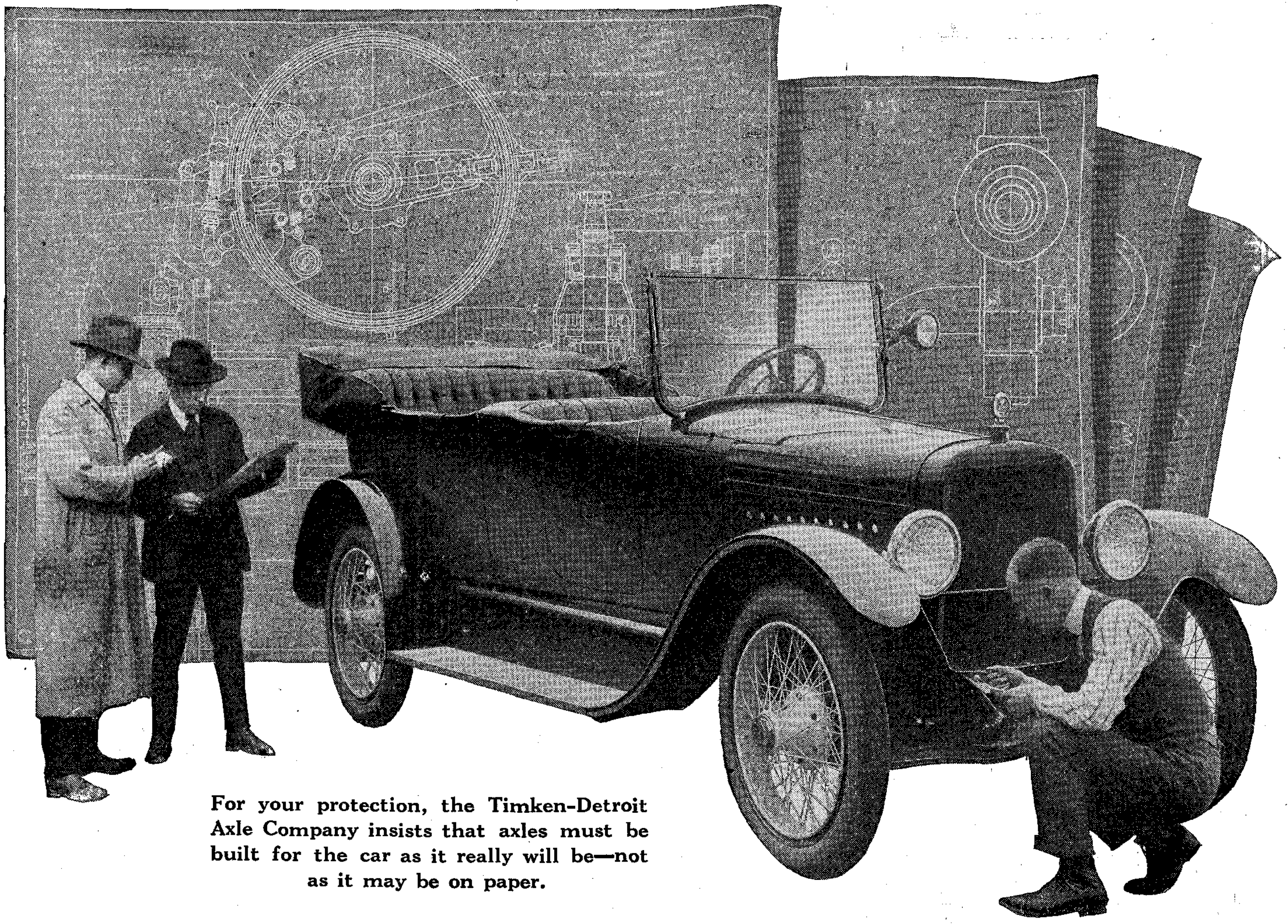
Queen Victoria was not the king's first choice for a wife, or, perhaps, his choice at all. As a youth he fell in love with the beautiful daughter of a country pastor and implored his father to allow him to renounce his royal rights. King Oscar and Queen Sophia, however, were horrified at the idea and compelled their eldest son to give up his cherished dream of a non-royal alliance. They were kinder to another of their sons, the sailor, Prince Oscar Bernadotte, who married Ebba Muncke, one of his mother's maids of honor.

Sweden's monarch is poorer by $135,000 a year than his father was when he came to the throne. This is because Norway is no longer in the hands of the Bernadottes, the partition of the countries having meant the loss of that much revenue to the Swedish throne.

The democratic character of the King is revealed by the following anecdotes, which are but an example of many similar incidents, says the *Journal.*

While King Oscar was on his death-bed the servants in the household appealed for higher wages. Their complaint got to the ears of the then Crown Prince. Many another man in his position would have relegated the matter to the head of his household. Not so the Prince. He called a meeting of the dissatisfied butlers, and footmen, and chambermaids, and the rest of them and seated them around the room. He took the chair, and astonished them all by asking each in turn to state his or her grievance. He listened very patiently. "You are all quite right," he said. "You should have told me this earlier. I will see that your wages are raised." And raised they were.

King Gustaf is as expert a swimmer as he is a tennis-player, and has sometimes elected to have a dip at inconvenient moments. Once, while on his way with his royal father by steamer to Christiania, he insisted on bathing. "Impossible," said the King. "The people will be waiting to greet you; we can't stop the steamer." The Prince disappeared for a few moments, then reappeared divested of every stitch of clothing, and, with a whoop of triumph, shot into the fiord. It was impossible to leave the heir to the throne to swim naked into Christiania, so they had to stop and send an officer in to chase him out of the water. He came aboard—when he was ready.



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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

CUTTING DOWN DELIVERIES AND RETURN PRIVILEGES AT DEPARTMENT STORES

As a result of the shortage in labor, as one of the consequences of the war, the proposal was made several weeks ago that department stores should release considerable forces of help by placing restrictions on their deliveries and on the return privileges. But it was not until July 9 that the heads of several large concerns in New York, including at least two dry-goods establishments, met in conference with their associates and discust plans for carrying out certain suggestions made by the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense. The chief methods outlined were the elimination of unnecessary deliveries and the doing away with the privilege of returning goods. A writer in *The Journal of Commerce* found that the recommendations were regarded as of great importance. While to the average woman the proposed edict "held forth a threat, to the department-store man the plan was a promise." To the nation at large it was "an essential part of the machinery that must be put into operation if this country is going to defeat Germany." The time had arrived when conservation must be the key-note of the nation.

Plans were already being made by the retail trade whereby patrons would carry small packages. Special deliveries would be a thing of the past. Cooperative deliveries might be put into operation, and the returned-goods evil minimized. For years the retail trade hoped that there would be fewer deliveries and that patrons would cease returning goods, but the time had now come when these practises must be reduced, if not entirely wiped out. Details attendant on carrying out the various proposals are to be still further discust. The *Journal of Commerce* writer says further:

> "When the Government puts the draft into operation there will be a heavy drain on the staffs of the retail stores. No store will escape the effects. No man will be exempt from military duty because he is connected with the packing- or delivery-department of a retail establishment. No city will feel the loss of men as much as will New York, said heads of department stores recently. Practically all of the retail merchants in this city have decided not to replace the men who will be drafted, because to get packers and drivers means that there is a chance of taking people who might be more useful to some industry essential to the success of the war. According to the men interviewed, deliveries are going to be cut down in the immediate future. Deliveries have already been reduced in some other cities.
>
> "Should the delivery system be entirely eliminated it would mean that the Government could acquire several thousand wagons and automobiles right in this city. Also a like number of drivers and chauffeurs.
>
> "Those packages which had to be delivered could be sent either by parcel post or express. Or a cooperative company could be formed which could deliver the packages for all the department stores. Of course, the department stores would lose the advertising, but there are other mediums.
>
> "The idea is that stores are spending too much on their present delivery systems. It has been pointed out that all the different stores cover practically all the same routes in the city, which, if a cooperative plan of delivery were to be inaugurated, could be eliminated to an extent that the different territories where the trucks and delivery-wagons run could be covered for all the stores at one time, making two and three deliveries per day, as the case might be.
>
> "One of the largest stores, since the movement was agitated six weeks or so ago from Washington, has put various economies into effect, either doing away with superfluous routing, reducing the number of hauls to a minimum, or lessening the number of men needed for each truck or wagon as far as practicable with efficient service.
>
> "If all the stores 'got together' and agreed on a plan whereby delivery could be effected at the lowest possible cost, the success of the movement would be undoubted. The fine point in all the argument, pro and con, is the fact that the customer ultimately pays for the store's delivery-system—and some of these are so elaborate and so expensive to maintain that, were the actual cost figures known, the public would doubt the truth of the figures. If this cost can be cut down, the argument goes, then the cost of merchandise at retail can be figured without this excessively heavy overhead charge, which is a feature of all the retail establishments—the expense of delivering the goods sold by the stores.
>
> "This delivery-system as practised in large cities has wrought certain abuses—that of the goods sent on approval (but not kept), delivery of absolute purchases later returned—all at the store's expense, to say nothing of goods ordered sent home even when the apparent purchaser has no idea of keeping them, but in a day or two calls up and asks the store to send for them. Several ideas intended to reduce this overhead as far as possible have been instituted in certain large local stores of their own initiative in the last few weeks. For one thing, several establishments now refuse to accept C. O. D. orders for goods whose value is less than $1.00. This phase of the delivery problem had become a decided nuisance, and it was some time ago considered necessary to check it. The worst feature of this abuse was the fact that persons who had no accounts at the stores, after having shopped around for some time in the various departments, 'just looking,' decided that they really ought to buy something. The result, a jabot was purchased and ordered sent C. O. D.; a handkerchief or two were ordered sent in the same manner; perhaps a pair of gloves or stockings constituted the purchase—and they were regarded as bona-fide orders by the store's delivery department, and sent according to instructions. But, when Madam reached home from her shopping expedition, she reasoned to herself that she really was not in need of the things she had bought, and then, 'Oh, the store will take them back all right—they won't mind; and, anyway, I like the gloves I bought at that other store (and sent home C. O. D. also) very much better, so I'll keep those and send the first ones back.' Result: the department store has delivered the small purchase to the customer's home, only to find when the delivery-boy rings her bell that they are not wanted and are to be taken back."

CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

July 12.—President Wilson tries to end the ship-building controversy by directing the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which Major-General Goethals is manager, to take charge of the construction, and the Shipping Board to operate the vessels when built.

As a result of the conference between the steel-manufacturers and representatives of the Government, it is agreed that the Government shall fix prices so as to include a reasonable profit. Washington reports that an agreement also has been reached by which the Government will at once assume control of the entire steel-making industry.

Labor troubles at munitions-plants in Bridgeport, Conn., result in a strike of nearly 1,000 men at the Remington Arms Company, a strike threat at the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, while liberal concessions at the American and British Company avert trouble.

July 13.—In an effort to prevent vice near naval training-camps and stations, Secretary Daniels announces that Secret Service men are gathering data concerning saloons, gambling-houses, and disreputable resorts of all kinds in the neighborhood.

July 14.—The House passes the Aviation Bill which provides $640,000,000 for the construction of an aerial fleet.

President Wilson issues a proclamation prohibiting German insurance companies from doing further business in marine or war-risk insurance in the United States and forbidding American companies reinsuring with them, the purpose being to prevent information of ships reaching Germany through the companies.

A plot to smuggle contraband to Germany is believed to have been discovered through the seizure of a large quantity of copper wire hidden in an oil-tank on a Norwegian steamship about to sail from the port of New York.

July 16.—Complaints that the drafting methods and figures throw an unequal burden upon the Northern States are laid before the Senate.

Republican and Administration leaders in the Senate plan a change in the Food Bill whereby the powers delegated to Herbert C. Hoover will be placed in the hands of a board of three members whose appointment must be confirmed by the Senate.

Fresh differences between Chairman Denman, of the United States Shipping Board, and Major-General Goethals bring the ship-building program to a stop.

Washington reports that the Government has abandoned the attempt to censor the press, but rigid cable and radio censorship will be established.

July 18.—A reorganization of the Atlantic Fleet, ordered by Secretary Daniels, involves the addition of another vice-admiral. Rear-Admiral Grant, in command of the submarine force, is slated for the place.

WITH AMERICA'S ALLIES

July 12.—The Russian troops under General Korniloff capture Kalusz, the largest town yet taken in their drive. The battle was severe and the losses heavy on both sides, London reports.

British official statements report great activity in the air on the Belgian front, four German airplanes being brought down and six others driven down out of control.

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the Mesopotamian campaign, J. Austen Chamberlain and Lord Hardinge resign their posts, London dispatches announce.

July 13.—London reports that the aerial fighting on the French front has been the most severe since the beginning of the war. On Thursday, fourteen German airplanes were brought down and sixteen driven down out of control. The British lost nine machines.

The British Admiralty reports the destruction by an internal explosion of the dreadnought *Vanguard* while at anchor. There were only three survivors, the number of men lost being estimated at 800.

Petrograd dispatches announce that altho the Russian troops are pursuing the retreating Germans across the Lomnica, military authorities anticipate a strong counter-attack in the northern sector of the Galician front.

July 14.—French and British forces repulse German attacks on the Western front in Belgium after stiff fighting, London reports.

The Russians continue their victorious advance in Galicia, altho there are indications that the Germans are bringing up troops to stay the Teutonic retreat, London dispatches state.

July 15.—Russians rout Austrian troops in Galicia, driving them from their trenches and taking 1,000 prisoners, London hears.

French troops storm German trenches in Champagne, Paris reports, capturing all their objectives.

July 16.—In a successful raid upon the enemy's position on the Carso Plateau, the Italians capture 275 Austrian prisoners, machine guns, and material, a London dispatch states.

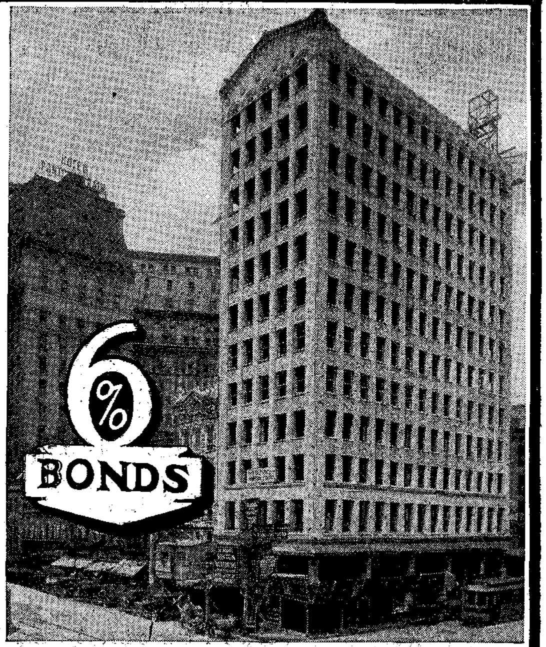
By desperate fighting, the French forces check German attacks made in a vain attempt to regain ground lost on July 14.

The Russian Embassy in London hears that the Austrians in southern Galicia are in full flight and that the town of Dolina is in the hands of the Russians.

July 17.—The French, in a sweeping attack, regain positions captured by the Germans in their drive of June 29 on the left bank of the Meuse River, in the Verdun region, London reports.

London dispatches announce important changes in the British Cabinet. Sir Edward Carson gives up his post as First Lord of the Admiralty and takes a position in the War-Cabinet without portfolio. Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, Director General of the Munitions-Supply, takes Sir Edward's place. Winston Spencer Churchill takes the place of Dr. Christopher Addison as Minister of Munitions, while Dr. Addison is named as Minister without portfolio in charge of reconstruction. Edwin Samuel Montagu is selected as Secretary for India in place of J. Austen Chamberlain.

King George announces the new name of the royal house of England to be the House of Windsor, instead of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.



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The resignations of four members of the Russian Cabinet precipitate a new crisis, Petrograd reports. The dissenting members are Minister of Finance Shingaroff; Minister of Education Lanuiloff; Head of the Department of Public Aid Prince Shakovsky; Minister of Ways and Communication Dekrasoff, and acting Minister of Commerce Stepanoff.

British destroyers attack fourteen German merchant ships which attempt to sail from Rotterdam for German ports. Four of the ships are sunk, four captured, three stranded, and three forced to return to Rotterdam.

British Admiralty reports indicate that the submarine menace is being kept within bounds. Following is the official record for the week: British ships of more than 1,600 tons sunk by submarine or mine, 14; under 1,600 tons, 4; fishing-vessels, 8.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

July 12.—Following the resignation of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Amsterdam hears that the entire German Cabinet will resign.

July 13.—Copenhagen reports that the German Reichstag has suspended its sessions until the political situation is cleared up. The Emperor summons Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff for a conference.

Reports reaching London from Rome state that the Pope has sent special couriers to Vienna and Munich with letters for the Emperor of Austria and the King of Bavaria regarding peace-negotiations.

July 14.—The Kaiser appoints Dr. Georg Michaelis, Prussian Under-Secretary of Finance and Food-Commissioner, to succeed von Bethmann-Hollweg as Imperial Chancellor.

July 15.—Berlin announces that German troops capture 350 men in an attack on the French trenches near Cerny on the Chemin des Dames.

July 16.—Reichstag party-leaders, after a conference with Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, declare they still stand for peace without indemnities or territorial acquisition, a London dispatch announces.

July 17.—Kalusz, former Austro-German headquarters in Galicia, taken in the recent Russian drive, again falls into the hands of the Germans.

DOMESTIC

July 12.—Governor Campbell, of Arizona, convinced that the disorders of the

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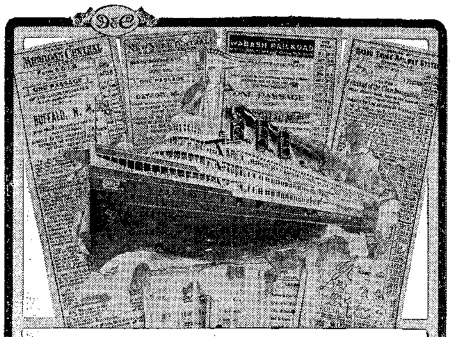

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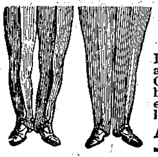

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I. W. W. are beyond State control, wires to General Parker, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for military aid. In the meantime 1,200 Industrial Workers are herded into cattle-cars by the Sheriff of Bisbee, and sent across the border into New Mexico.

Sixty-nine West Virginia soft-coal concerns and forty-one operators and agents are acquitted of violating the Sherman Antitrust Law by conspiring to raise prices. The cost of the proceedings is indicated by the fees of the counsel for the defense, which will probably reach $750,000.

July 13.—The deported I. W. W. members reach Hermanas, N. M., where two car-loads of provisions are sent from the Army base at El Paso to feed them. Under orders from Governor Lindsay the men will be taken to Columbus, where they will be held until arrangements are made for their disposition.

President Wilson notifies the Senate leaders that he does not agree with the Smoot amendment to the Food-Control Bill which provides for the purchase by the Government of liquor in bond at cost plus 10 per cent. Senator Gore's substitute bill is also opposed by the President.

July 14.—Sixteen suffragists, among them many prominent women, are arrested at the gates of the White House.

July 15.—The Norwegian-American line steamship *Kristianiafjord*, carrying 1,200 passengers from America to Norway, runs ashore on the southeastern coast of Newfoundland. The passengers are safely landed.

Harvey D. Gibson, president of the Liberty National Bank of New York City, is appointed general manager of the American Red Cross to reorganize local chapters throughout the United States.

July 17.—The sixteen suffragists, arrested at the gates of the White House, refuse to pay fines of $25 each and are sent to the workhouse for two months.

July 18.—Deeply shocked by the suffragists' arrests, President Wilson discusses the advisability of attaching the Susan B. Anthony woman-suffrage amendment to his emergency war-program, announces J. A. H. Hopkins, whose wife is one of the women locked up.

W. B. Smith, a Federal chemist, reports that court-plaster sold throughout Kansas is laden with the germs of tetanus. Five Germans have been arrested in connection with the plot.

Declaring that more than $120,000,000 in discounted commercial paper will be jeopardized, bankers from several States protest against the proposed prohibition amendments to the Food Bill which authorize the President to seize distilled liquors in bond.

FOREIGN

July 12.—The great victory of Sinn-Feiner de Valera in the East Clare parliamentary election is regarded by London as a blow to the hopes for a settlement of the Irish question at the coming convention.

July 13.—Dispatches from Peking to the Chinese Legation in Washington state that the Monarchist troops of General Chang-hsun have been overwhelmed by the Republican forces. Chang-hsun is said to have taken refuge in the Dutch Legation.

July 14.—King George confers the Grand Cross of the Ancient Order of the Bath upon James W. Gerard, our former Ambassador to Germany, in recognition of his efforts to better the condition of the British prisoners in Germany.

Italy refuses the extradition of Cocchi, charged with the murder of Ruth Cruger in New York, on the ground that such action would be in violation of the fundamental law of the country.

July 15.—Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, German Minister at Copenhagen, is selected to succeed Dr. Alfred Zimmermann as German Imperial Foreign Secretary, Berlin reports.

Herr Praschek, a Czech, causes an uproar in the Austrian Reichsrath by demanding in the interests of peace that Austria detach herself from Germany.

July 18.—Reports reach Japanese circles in Washington showing that the attempt to restore the Chinese Monarchy has been traced directly to German plotters.

In an uprising of the Maximalists in Petrograd six persons are killed and 238 wounded in street fights with the Goverment patrolling forces.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. E. B.," Beaumont, Texas.—"In the following case, which is the correct expression? 'Mr. Smith calls Mr. Johns over phone and asks to speak to Mr. Johns. Mr. Johns happens to answer the phone in person and says, "This is he." Is this correct, or should Mr. Johns have said, "This is him"'?"

The correct form is *he*, as is governs the nominative case both before and after it—"This is *he*."

"E. H. W.," Washington, D. C.—"The young of the guinea-fowl are often referred to as guinea-*keets*. What is the origin of the word *keet*.

The word *keet* is onomatopœic and from the cry of the bird.

"A. M.," Hamilton, Ohio.—"Please inform me as to the prevailing opinion concerning grammatical voice. Is it an accident of *verbs* or merely of transitive verbs?"

In grammar *voice* is the relation of the subject of a verb to the action which the verb expresses—that is, the relation of the subject as acting, acting upon or for itself, or as acted upon. Hence it is the form of a verb (as modified by inflection or auxiliaries) that expresses or indicates the relation of the subject to the action affirmed by the verb. Collectively, it embraces the various verb-forms, as so modified, arranged in a systematic way as regards mode, tense, number, person, etc., and includes so much of the conjugation of a verb as shows a single relation of the subject to the action expressed by the verb; as, a paradigm of the passive *voice* of "to love."

English grammarians give conjugation for two voices, the *active* and *passive* (which see). With them the *passive voice* is formed with the past participle, and some part of the substantive verb *to be*. The *active voice* has two forms: one comprising the simple inflected forms of the verb with auxiliaries not parts of *to be;* the other, called *progressive*, adding the present participle to some part of the verb *to be*. In Greek and Sanskrit there is a third voice called *middle*.

Dr. Fernald ("English Grammar Simplified," p. 79) says: "The distinction of Voice belongs only to Transitive Verbs or to verbs used transitively." For the most part the *passive voice* is confined to transitive verbs, but there are exceptions in the case of verbs with inseparable prepositions. Dr. Fernald, in his "Working Grammar of the English Language" (p. 206), says: "A preposition may be so closely connected with a certain verb that the expression has all the force of a compound, and an intransitive verb so attended may be used with its preposition in the passive form. There are many such combinations; as, to laugh *at;* to look *into;* *on* or *upon*, *over*, *through*, or *up*, to attend *to*. Thus we may have, 'The crowd *laughed at* him,' or 'He *was laughed at* by the crowd.'"

As to whether there be any propriety in the active and passive voices grammarians differ. Some deny it with respect to any language. See Goold Brown, p. 365, obs. 18.